

VENICE IS CLEARED OF ART TREASURES AS INVADERS NEAR

Priceless Works Taken To
Rome; Only 20,000 People
Remain

STORM PRASOLAN

Germans Force Plave But
Are Swept Back, Los-
ing 1,263 Prisoners

COUNTRY FLOODED

Italians Break Canals To
Stay Advance; 75 Mile
Battle Is Raging

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 18.—The Daily Mail correspondent at Italian headquarters states that only 20,000 inhabitants now remain in Venice. Every removable work of art has gone, the workshops are shut, the shops are selling off their goods and the gondoliers are transporting their families and their effects to the coast towns.

Reuter's correspondent at Italian headquarters furnishes some picturesque particulars of the evacuation of Venice by civilians and the removal of its priceless belongings. He says that the Knights of Malta brought hospital-trains to transport the old and infirm to southern havens.

Remove Classic Treasures

The menaced city is being reverently stripped of its wealth of classic bronzes, marbles, mosaics and ironwork, which have long been the admiration of the civilized world. These treasures are being tenderly removed to the Michel Angelo Museum in the Baths of Diocletian at Rome.

They include the famous gilded bronze horses which surmounted the principal portal of St. Mark's Cathedral, each of which weighs over four tons and also the equestrian statue of Bartolomeo Colleoni, which Ruskin described as the most glorious work of sculpture extant.

Germans Storm Prasolan

(By wireless).—A German official communique issued yesterday afternoon reported: "Despite a stubborn defense, the Austro-Hungarian forces climbed Monte Prasolan, between the Brenta and the Piave and took 800 prisoners."

A German official communique today reports: "Strong Italian forces fruitlessly attempted to re-capture the heights north-eastward of Asiago."

Neutralize Piave Crossing

Rome, November 18.—An official communique on Friday reported: "The enemy, without considering their losses, have renewed their attacks from Asiago Plateau to the sea. Between Salsitua and San Andrea-di-Barbarano, the enemy forced a passage under the protection of a very violent artillery bombardment and crossed to the right bank at Follina and Fagare."

"Our artillery destroyed the enemy at Follina. We took 300 survivors prisoners. We heavily attacked the greater number which crossed at Fagare, taking 600 prisoners."

"Our artillery shelled the rest, hindering their return to the other bank. The enemy in Zenon Loop are being closed up in a restricted zone."

An official communique today reports: "We completely broke up four attacks made with extreme violence, in the direction of Zomo, eastward of Gallio and re-captured some advanced elements in the direction of Casera-melella d'Avanti, taking a hundred prisoners."

Pressure Is Increasing

"The pressure of the enemy between the Brenta and the Piave is increasing. After a fierce resistance and brilliant counter-attacks, we effected an orderly withdrawal from some of our advanced positions."

"We have completely swept the enemy from the Fagare zone. We repulsed an attack at Zenon and drove the enemy further back into the loop of the river."

"We frustrated attempts to cross the river elsewhere. On Friday and

(Continued on Page 11)

Dismiss Gen. Fu Liang-tso And also Chow Chao-hsiang, The Honan Civil Governor

Premier Demands Definite Peace Proposals; Negotiations
Are Already Begun And Hostilities Suspended

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, November 19.—A mandate dismisses General Fu Liang-tso, the Tsuchun and Chow Chao-hsiang, the Civil Governor of Hunan. A further mandate reprimands General Wang Ju-hsien, but appoints him Acting Military Governor of Hunan, in order that he may redeem his past.

CHINA PRESS' OWN SERVICE

Peking, November 17.—As the result of a special conference this morning, Premier Tuan agreed to stay, under the condition that the South-West makes a definite proposal for peace. Generals Li Chun, Cheng Kwang-yuan and Wong Tsan-yuan have been ordered to conduct negotiations with the South-West and hostilities have been suspended in Szechuen and Hunan.

It is believed that the publicity given to the arms deal with Japan has brought about this situation, which is good, uniting all factions against foreign aggression.

New Demands By Li Hsun

Since Tuan Resumed Office

The dissolution of the National Council in order to restore the original Parliament, the appointment of Premier Tong Shao-yi as mediator and the deprivation of the Premier of his office of Minister of War were the three demands made on Peking by Tsuchun Li Hsun of Kiangsu, following the re-consideration of Premier Tuan's resignation, according to Chinese telegrams.

The National Council yesterday held a meeting to discuss the legality of its own existence. The majority of the Yenchu faction members will resign, realizing their function as being unconstitutional. Two of its leading members, Li Kung-wa and Shen Wu-hsien, have already handed in their resignation. Speaker Wang Shu-hsien refused to accept the seal of the National Council when it was presented to him Saturday.

A certain foreign country is said to have warned China not to have any political changes during the great war. As a result, President Feng changed his mind and decided to retain Tuan's services and threatened to resign himself if the Cabinet resigns. The

resignations of the Cabinet Ministers have all been sent back. But the Chingputang members, Liang Chichiao, Tang Hua-lung and Ling Chang-ming, are resolved to quit.

The suppression of the South-West with armed force was one of the first demands made by Tuan when he consented to withdraw his resignation. He desires to appoint General Chang Ching-yao to be Hunan Tsuchun as well as commander-in-chief of the punitive forces, to punish Fu Liang-tso, Chow Shao-hsien and Wang Shu-hsien and to ignore the peace measures proposed by the Tsuchuns of Kiangsu, Kiangsi and Hupeh.

President Feng, however, wishes to appoint Hsiang Shih-ling, former Premier, to be the government's peace delegate and has sent an emissary to Tientsin to invite him to the office. A mandate was issued yesterday depriving Tsuchun Fu Liang-tso and Civil Governor Chow Shao-hsien of their offices and ordering them to be handed over to a competent court for trial. Both Fu and Chow arrived at Peking Sunday evening. The government also telegraphed to Generals Wang Shu-hsien and Fan Kuo-chang in Changsha, severely reprimanding them for their proposal for peace with the South.

Tsuchun Wang Chuan-yuan of Hupeh telegraphed a 3,000 word message to Peking Sunday, describing the importance of a peace conference with the South-West at once. He has refused to accept the office of commander-in-chief of the punitive forces in Hunan offered him by the administration.

President Li Yuan-hung informed President Feng that he is unable to come up to Peking to assist him. In reply to the latter's invitation.

A very high governmental position has been offered to Mr. Yang Tchong, former Special Envoy for Foreign Affairs in Shanghai, by President Feng Kuo-chang, in a telegram sent recently by the Chief Executive to Mr. Yang, urging him to go up to Peking immediately.

Resignation So Early Was Surprise to Peking

From Our Own Correspondent

Peking, November 16.—The announcement late yesterday evening

(Continued on Page 2)

U. S. Farmers Join Labor To Win War

Their Leader Emphasizes Co-
operation With Cities Needed
To Defeat Profiteers

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Buffalo, November 16.—At the session of the American Federation of Labor, the President of the Farmers' Congress gave a pledge that the farmers would unite with Labor to help win the war. He said that the farmers realized the great responsibility resting on them. It was important that the workers in the cities and fields should understand each other and should join hands to put down the profiteer.

DUTCH CHARGE SOLDIER WITH HELPING GERMANY

Arrested At The Hague, Is Ac-
cused Of Selling Coast
Defence Plans

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

The Hague, November 17.—The police have arrested a soldier at an hotel here who was selling plans of the Dutch coast defences to a German agent.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Nov. 21
Per R.V.P. s.s. Penza Nov. 23
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Nov. 23
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yshiro M. Nov. 26
For U.S., Canada and Europe:—
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. Nov. 26
For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kaga M. Nov. 31
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yama M. Nov. 25

Captured Trophies on Exhibition in Cairo



Immediately in front of the palace of the Khedive of Egypt, in Cairo, stands a monument around the base of which it has been customary for many years to exhibit trophies of war. Here is a recent picture of the base of the monument, showing the rifles captured by the British during a recent skirmish with the Turkish forces. In the background a captured cannon and a machine-gun may be seen.

America and Britain Propose Controlling Silver For A Year

Discuss Contracts At Price Be-
low Prevailing Rate Of 86
Cents Per Ounce

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, November 17.—Representatives of the American and British Governments are conferring with the leading silver producers, concerning proposed contracts under which the two Governments will virtually control the silver market for a year, at a price somewhat below the prevailing rate of 86 cents per ounce. One of the chief results will be to place restrictions on acquisitions where the war has caused a greatly enlarged demand for silver coins.

London, November 16.—Samuel Montagu's weekly silver report says that the market is lifeless. Shanghai exchange is dull and little disposed to change, though there has been a slight recovery.

Effect In China

Until more details of the British-American agreement come to light, it will be difficult to tell the effect the proposed plan will have on the money situation in Shanghai. Mr. A. G. Stephen, manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, said yesterday. If under the arrangement it will be possible for silver to be obtained for China at the price of 86 cents, the general effect will be to stabilize conditions here, Mr. Stephen said. There will, of course, be variations from that price arising out of local conditions, but their range will be limited to five or six cents, in Mr. Stephen's opinion.

Twelve Weeks' Cotton Supply For Britain

November Shipments Will Only
Represent About Ten Days'
Consumption

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 16.—The Cotton Control Board announces that there are 552,000 bales in the United Kingdom or at sea, which is equivalent to twelve weeks' supply. Of these, 573,000 bales are American cotton, 94,138 East Indian and 137,109 Egyptian and Peruvian. The quantity of American cotton is short and the position is much accentuated, by the fact that the November shipments will amount to only about ten days' consumption.

The Weather

Fine weather, with northerly winds. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 60.3 and the minimum 38.2, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 62.2 and 40.8.

LOYAL ARMY CORPS MOVES TO SUBDU THE MAXIMALISTS

Meanwhile, Kerensky Driv-
en Off; Dukhonin Now
Military Dictator

STAFF IS ARRESTED

Composite Socialist Govern-
ment Forming, Leninists
Claiming Majority

FRONTIER CLOSED

Propose Separation of Peo-
ples Into Independent
States

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, November 17.—The news of the fighting in Moscow, which has lasted for a week, is very contradictory and it is impossible to say whether the casualties run into hundreds or thousands.

The Maximalists in Petrograd sent detachments of sailors, soldiers and Red Guards of Moscow, Cannon and machine-guns continually bombarded the Kremlin and the Town Hall, which were the chief strongholds of the military cadets and other Government adherents and many of the shells burst in private houses and started fires.

Army Marching On Capital

It is reported that Government troops amounting to an army corps in numbers and under the orders of the Army Committee have reached Hugo (T. Luga), en route for Petrograd, to end the civil war and the dictatorship of the Maximalists.

The Ukraine Assembly has declared the independence of the Ukraine.

It is stated that Kerensky's Cossacks numbered only 900.

London, November 18.—(By wireless).—A Russian official message states that an official notification, signed by Dukhonin, has been issued in Petrograd, which states that he has temporarily assumed the post of Commander-in-Chief. He orders the stoppage of further movements of troops towards Petrograd and says that only transports connected with military operations will be permitted.

Split Amongst Rebels

Reuter's correspondent in Petrograd telegraphs today: "There are reports that a split has occurred among the Maximalists. Four members of the Maximalist Administration, styled the Commissioners of the Interior, Commerce, Agriculture and Supplies, respectively, have resigned, on the ground that the formation of a Coalition Socialist Government is essential."

Several other Commissioners side with them. Five members of the Maximalist Central Committee of the Petrograd Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates have also resigned, for the same reason.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd telegraphed on Friday that Maximalist troops have occupied Gatchina. Kerensky's Staff has been arrested. Kerensky has fled and orders have been wireless for his arrest. Telegraphing on Saturday, he stated that hostilities at Moscow have ceased and terms have been signed whereby Kerensky's so-called White Guard surrenders its arms and the Committee of Public Safety is dissolved.

The Maximalist conditions for entering a composite Socialist Government include control of the troops in Petrograd and Moscow and the arming of workmen throughout Russia.

Want Independent States

The Maximalist Council of Commissioners has proclaimed the right of the different peoples of Russia to decide on their own form of government, including separation and the formation of independent States. "The Maximalists insist on the inclusion of Lenin and Trotsky in any composite Socialist Government and the majority of the portfolios, including Foreign Affairs, Interior and Labor."

The Maximalist Commissioners have closed the Russo-Swedish frontier at Tornea.

M. Neratoff, the ex-Minister for Foreign Affairs, is in hiding, after

Damage 2 German Cruisers In Battle off Heligoland

Mine-Sweeper Sunk; Fleet Scramies from British Attack
And Inflicts Only Trifling Injury

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 18.—The Admiralty yesterday issued the following communique: "Our light forces operating in Heligoland Bight engaged some enemy light cruisers, this morning. The latter retired at high speed. We are pursuing them."

A German naval communique reports: "Strong British naval forces attempted to break into the German Bight, on the morning of the 17th. Our guardships located them on the line of Horns Reef to Terschelling and the immediate counter-thrust of our advanced forces repulsed them easily. We had no losses."

The Admiralty has no further information concerning the operations in Heligoland Bight, beyond the fact that the enemy's light cruisers were chased to within thirty miles of Heligoland and until they were under the protection of their battle fleet and minefields, when we retired.

An enemy light cruiser was seen on

fire and the machinery of another appeared to be damaged. An enemy mine-sweeper was sunk. We had no losses and only slight damage was done to our ships. Our casualties were slight.

Up to the present, no further announcement has been made concerning the engagement and details are not likely to be received until the British ships have returned to port. The bald official announcement indicates that the German navy followed its usual hit-and-run tactics.

A telegram from the Dutch island of Ameland states that heavy cannonading was heard all Saturday morning. A telegram from Copenhagen says that a very violent cannonade was heard between 8.30 and 10 a.m. on Saturday, several miles off Manoe. Great explosions were heard at intervals during the firing and several warships were observed on the horizon.

UNITY OF ALLIES WITH U.S. VITAL, SAYS WILSON

Directs House To Consult Pow-
ers In Order To Secure
Closest Co-operation

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 18.—Reuter's Agency learns that President Wilson has cabled to Colonel House, the chief of the American mission in Europe, that the United States Government considers that unity of plan and control between the Allies and the United States is essential, in order to secure permanent peace and to use to the best advantage the great resources of the United States. President Wilson requested Colonel House to confer with the Allies, with a view to achieving the closest co-operation.

Ford To Help Build New Merchant Fleet

Daniels Adjusts The Naval And
Trading Plans, To Secure
Maximum Results

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, November 16.—Secretary of the Navy Daniels has been conferring with the Shipping Board, with a view to adjusting the naval and merchant shipbuilding programs, so as to secure the maximum results. Subsequently, it was stated that all were working in perfect harmony and concentrating on turning out destroyers and merchant ships. Henry Ford has joined the Emergency Fleet Corporation, which is speeding up the new merchant fleet.

FRANCE INVENTS SHIP TORPEDOES CAN'T SINK

Stands Test Of Four Explosions;
Twenty Of 4,000 Tons Will
Be Built In U. S.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, November 18.—The Shipping Board has approved France building a score of 4,000 ton unsinkable boats in the United States. It is stated that the only effect of the explosion of four torpedoes against the hull of a ship of this kind, in a test, was to destroy the cargo in the area of the explosion.

PIQUED OVER CRITICISM LORD COWDRAY RESIGNS

Claims Chief Credit For Estab-
lishment Of Air Force; Had
No Hint Of Change

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 16.—Lord Cowdray has resigned the chairmanship of the Air Board. He has sent a letter to Mr. Lloyd George, attributing his resignation to Lord Northcliffe's letter, complaining that it was his first intimation that the Premier desired a change at the Air Ministry. He states that the Air Force Bill will give the nation an Air Service with the full powers that the country demanded and claims the chief credit for this. He concludes by saying that during the year, the effective air forces of the army have been increased threefold.

arranging for the security of the copies of treaties with the Allies. The Maximalists have ordered his arrest and the recovery of the documents.

In a message dated the 12th, Reuter's correspondent states that the Railway Union has initiated negotiations with a view to the formation of a Government comprising all the Socialist Parties, including the Maximalists. A domestic truce for three days is suggested. The keynote of the proclamation to all the Socialist Parties is "Peace."

Tsarskoe Selo Changes Again

Reuter's correspondent telegraphed on the 13th:—"The Kerensky forces have retired in the direction of Pavlovsk and Gatchina. The Maximalists announce that they have occupied Tsarskoe Selo and claim that 1,500 Cossacks were killed or wounded in some fighting near the Alexandrovsky Station, while the Maximalists only lost 20 men killed and wounded."

"Tsarskoe Selo has changed hands twice since the 11th. After a short fight, Kerensky first occupied Tsarskoe Selo and reached within 5 miles of Petrograd."

"With regard to the fighting at Alexandrovsky, the Maximalists state that an armored train belonging to the Kerensky forces vainly opened fire with its guns and machine-guns. An attempted advance by the Cossacks against their rear at Pavlovka was promptly checked by armored cars and machine-guns."

"The Maximalist scouts reported that Kerensky's Cossacks were so few that, when they went out to fight, they were only able to leave small parties of men at Tsarskoe Selo."

"Pending the negotiations which are proceeding, the railway strike has been suspended."

"Much rioting and bloodshed is reported to have occurred at Moscow, in which it is stated that 2,000 persons have been killed. The premises of the Cadet Corps were invaded and a large number of Cadets killed."

Kerensky Lacked Decision

Reuter's correspondent, in a message dated the 14th, states:—"Kerensky's failure was due to his lack of decision and his reliance chiefly on words. He was constitutionally unable to face facts, preferring to pander to the weaknesses of the mob, whose blarney he only realised at the eleventh hour, when, apparently, he hoped to restore order out of chaos with a handful of Cossacks and Dragoons and a few men."

"The Maximalists completely controlled Petrograd by Monday. The military academies held out to the last and the Cadets resisted pluckily, but they were slain without mercy and their bodies thrown into a canal."

"Indications point to the formation of a composite Socialist Cabinet, with a peace platform. The Maximalists claim predominance in this Cabinet. The other Socialist Parties are very anxious to avoid bloodshed, but the Maximalist Extremists openly advocate an internal fight to a finish."

British Colony Safe

"The British Ambassador, Sir George Buchanan and the other representatives of the Allies are remaining in Petrograd. The British colony there, up to the present, has been in no danger."

"The British Ambassador, Sir George Buchanan, telegraphs that the Russian Government, on October 24, on the ground of the economic conditions arising from the war, renounced the Anglo-Russian commercial treaty signed on January 12, 1899, which will accordingly terminate on October 24, 1918."

Finland Strike General

Copenhagen, November 16.—An unconfirmed telegram from Haparanda states that a strike which began at Helsingfors on the 13th has spread throughout the whole country. The railway to Petrograd is interrupted and the Socialists at Helsingfors, assisted by the Russian soldiers, have seized the telegraphs, dissolved the Senate and Diet and ordered the old Socialistic Diet to meet at the earliest possible moment and the meeting of the Senate, exclusive of the bourgeois elements."

Stockholm, November 18.—The newspaper Politiken says that a telegram from Haparanda confirms the message dated Copenhagen, the 16th, that a strike has spread throughout the whole country, that the railway to Petrograd is interrupted and that the Socialists have ordered the old Socialist Diet and Senate to meet as early as possible. It also states that the proclamation of an independent Finnish Republic is expected.

Dismiss Gen. Fu And Chow Chao-hsiang

(Continued from Page 1)

that the Prime Minister, Tuan Chi-jui, had resigned caused some surprise, not because of its having come, but because of its having come so soon. For some time there has been growing dissimilarity of views between the President and the Prime Minister, but the breach would have grown much wider before it had led to the Prime Minister's resignation, had not other circumstances precipitated a crisis.

From the moment the Acting President, as General Feng still insists that he is, came to Peking it has been quite clear that whilst there has been accord between him and the Prime Minister on many points, there was one point on which they did not see eye to eye, and that was an important point, namely, the attitude to be adopted towards the movement in the south. The President has all along been for conciliation and accommodation; the Prime Minister has been for a "strong" policy, by which is meant a policy of suppression. The half and half measures that have been taken against the south, and that have allowed the south to make considerable headway, are due directly to this disagreement between President and Prime Minister.

Many observers have thought that Peking did not realise the gravity of the movement in the south, but the real truth was that though the authorities here were fully cognisant of its import this difference of opinion as to the method of dealing with it made effective action, whether in a military sense or in the sense of attempting to find a compromise that would afford a real basis for conciliation and co-operation, an impossibility.

It is indirectly this difference of opinion that has brought about the Prime Minister's resignation. A few days ago the Prime Minister, as Minister of War, decided on a forward movement against the southern forces. This decision was communicated to the Tsuchuns and chief military commanders in the central provinces. Three of the Yangtze Tsuchuns, Wang Chan-yuan of Hupeh, Li Shun of Kiangsu and Chen Kwang-yuan of Kiangsi, replied jointly, urging the adoption of conciliatory measures, and the revision of the Cabinet's attitude towards the south. Indirectly they hinted at a reconstruction of the Cabinet.

This amounted to a vote of want of confidence in the Prime Minister, and the fact that the telegram was addressed to the President, rather than to the Prime Minister, who as Minister of War was immediately responsible for the telegrams ordering the movement against the south, was but an added emphasis to the message. Being addressed to the President, the message need not have come to the notice of the Prime Minister at all, had not the President passed it on to the Cabinet Office. Moreover, these three Tsuchuns are known to be henchmen of the President.

Tuan took this as a hint that the President agreed with the recommendations made; and the members of the Cabinet were hurriedly called together at the Premier's residence to consider the situation. They had not come to any decision when a telegram came in from Fu Liang-tso, the Tsuchun of Hunan, who most emphatically urged conciliatory measures. He had been ordered to move southwards, and whilst professing himself perfectly willing to obey orders he begged to urge a reconsideration of the "forward" policy. This virtual defiance of the orders of the Minister of War, who is also as it happens Prime Minister, satisfied the Cabinet that the wisest thing to do was to resign.

Thereupon Tuan Chi-jui yesterday sent in his resignation, and this was followed this morning by the resignations of the rest of the Cabinet. The resignations all inform the President that the Ministers, regarding themselves as responsible to the country, feel that they have no alternative, in view of the virtual disagreement of important provincial authorities with a policy adopted by them as a body, but to hand in their resignations.

The President has informed the provincial authorities of the resignations, and it is expected that he will wait until he has received replies to

his communication before accepting them. The Prime Minister's letter of resignation meanwhile has been returned to him.

The question of succession is already being canvassed. There are several names mentioned for the office of Prime Minister. Messrs. Hsiung Hsi-ling, Wu Ting-fang and Wang Shih-hsiang are mentioned. The first has taken immediate steps to forestall any possible invitation by announcing to the President that he is sick; Dr. Wu, it is held, is hardly likely to take office in Peking under present circumstances, and General Wang Shih-hsiang stands somewhat lower in public esteem than he did before he took office under President Li and signed mandates dismissing Parliament.

The question next arises: What sort of a Cabinet will the new one be? A Peiyang-Chinputang Cabinet would be drawn from the same sources as the outgoing Cabinet; it would have the same policies, and as a matter of loyalty could not very well do other than simply take up purposes of the outgoing Cabinet at the point where they are momentarily dropped. A Kuomintang Cabinet would inevitably elash in a very short time with the northern military men, and we should have a repetition of the bickerings, deadlocks and other difficulties of the twelve months following the death of Yuan Shih-k'ai. There is still the possibility of a Coalition Cabinet, containing representatives of the Peiyang Party (probably in the ministries of the Army and of the Navy), of the Chinputang (probably in the ministries of Justice and Education), and of the Kuomintang (filling the remaining portfolios). It is considered extremely unlikely however that General Wang Shih-hsiang could either form such a Cabinet or hold it together even if he once formed it.

The effects of the resignations have been very quickly felt. Not a single ministry has today been honored by a visit from a Cabinet minister. Perhaps that does not matter much. A good deal of business has been suddenly suspended, however, to the annoyance of those concerned. The arms deal, whatever form it was to take, is held up, possibly permanently; loan negotiations small and large are also suspended; and the profits connected with these deals seem already to have vanished into thin air, leaving not a wrack behind.

In many quarters these things are not in the least regretted, rather otherwise. There was an increasing feeling that the outgoing Cabinet, or at any rate some of its members, were willing to pawn anything and everything in the country to Japan; and the extent of the Japanese grip over China was beginning to alarm even those who regarded Japanese economic and commercial interests in China as a thing to be very distinctly encouraged. It is worthy of note that Baron Hayashi lost no time in visiting both the President and the Prime Minister today. He had an excuse for calling upon the former, for it had been arranged some days ago that he should present several distinguished Japanese today; but the call upon the Prime Minister was very hurried, being preceded only by a telephone message to inform General Tuan of the impending visit.

Northern Troops Quit Hunan
The Peiyang troops under Generals Fan Kuo-chang and Wang Shu-hsien are withdrawn entirely

from Hunan territory into the province of Hupeh, according to a telegram from Changsha. General Ling Teh-hsien, the Hunan commander-in-chief of the precautionary troops of Changsha last year, when the Hunanese rose against their Tsuchun, Tang Shan-ming, has assumed supreme control of the city. The Kwangsi and Hunan troops are stationed at Ssangtan, 50 miles off.

Liang Chi-kwang Is Coy
Social Correspondence to the China Press
Canton, November 15.—Military Governor Tang Chi-yao of Yunnan has requested Generalissimo Sun Yat-sen of the Military Government to join him and General Lu Yung-ting in formally protesting against the Japanese Ammunition Loan to China. Dr. Sun has decided to join in the protest.

We have been advised that the authorities of Kwangtung and Kwangsi will stand by Inspector-General Lu Yung-ting, who will continue to assist the independent army of Hunan to oppose the illegal Tuan Chi-jui cabinet. Former Military Governor Lung Chi-kwang, who has been appointed by the Peking Government to succeed General Lu as Inspector-General of Kwangtung-Kwangsi, is declining the appointment.

Canton is peaceful as usual. The forces now coping with the Swatow rebellion are making progress and have occupied advantageous positions.

Japan Investigating
Tsingtao Ore Supply
Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press
Tokio, November 19.—Mr. Susumu Hattori, Vice-President of the Government Ironworks, will leave for Tsingtao, on Tuesday, to investigate conditions for the supply of ores from Shantung and the Manchurian provinces. He will return to Tokio before the Diet opens.

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THE CHINA PRESS, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1917

第三版

Perry Trip Veteran Is Revisiting Japan

Mr. Hardy, Sole Survivor Of The Saradora's Crew, Arrives In Yokohama

The only surviving member of the crew of the United States warship Saradora, which brought Admiral Perry to Uraga in the 6th year of Kayyul, has come back once again for a visit to present day Japan. The veteran of that early cruise is a Mr. Hardy, 82 years old, who arrived in Yokohama on the O. S. K. steamer Mexico Maru on November 17.

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THE CHINA PRESS, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1917

第三版

Weight of Guns Crushes Serious German Attempt To Regain Lost Positions

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 18.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday afternoon: Detachments of troops from Highland, Berkshire and Lancashire regiments, yesterday evening, carried out a successful operation in the neighbourhood of Passchendaele. They captured further portions of the defences on the main ridge northward of the village, including a strongly fortified farm and took some prisoners. They also slightly advanced our line at certain points westward of this locality.

The enemy's artillery was active the whole night long on the battlefield, particularly in the Passchendaele sector.

Sir Douglas Haig reported in the evening: We consolidated the ground captured last night, northward and north-westward of Passchendaele. There has been a hostile artillery action, eastward and north-eastward of Ypres.

Raid Monchy Trenches

Sir Douglas Haig reported this afternoon:—Lancashire men and Highlanders successfully raided the neighbourhood of Monchy-le-Preux and took a few prisoners.

There has been reciprocal artillery work on the battlefield. The enemy's fire was principally directed against our positions at Passchendaele, Langemark and southward of Polygon Wood.

Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening: A strong raiding party, this morning, entered certain points of our trenches in the neighbourhood of Gillefont Farm, south-eastward of Epéhy. We counter-attacked across the open and ejected the enemy, after sharp fighting.

Our trenches south-eastward of Havrincourt were raided this morning. Crush German Effort.

Reuter's special correspondent at the British front, reviewing the week's operations, telegraphs:—“Throughout the week, our artillery has been very active and, when it was evident that the Germans were preparing a serious effort to recover some of their lost positions, from which we have now direct observation over all the Plains of Belgium, our shelling frequently rose to intense drum-fire bombardments.”

“The crisis came on Tuesday evening, when the German infantry were seen massing in formidable numbers for an attack due north of Passchen-

BRITISH AVIATORS BEST IN LOW-FLYING TACTICS

Two, Only Fifty Feet Off The Ground, Clean Out Village Of German Troops

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 17.—Mr. Perry Robinson, in a message from British headquarters, remarks that there is a noticeable increase in low flying on both sides. Troops in the trenches and shellholes and marching in the rear are constantly assailed by air-men flying a hundred feet above the ground and using their machine-guns.

The British airmen are supreme at this game. Two, flying at a height of fifty feet, recently cleaned out a village full of marching troops, each of them firing 800 rounds.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig has issued the following aviation communiqué:—“With the assistance of aerial observation, our artillery successfully engaged many targets on Thursday. Our aeroplanes carried out a number of reconnaissances while our low-flying machines on the battlefield used their machine-guns against several targets on the ground.”

“The enemy dropped a few bombs on our side of the line. We brought down six enemy machines and drove down one. Four of ours have not returned.”

Clemenceau Will End Political Censorship

To Retain Control Of Military And Diplomatic News; Big Majority Expected

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, November 17.—The general impression is that the new Cabinet will obtain a strong majority in Parliament. It is understood that M. Clemenceau will abolish the political censorship, retaining the military and diplomatic censorship.

The press will be informed every day of the news to be suppressed as prejudicial to national defence and those infringing will be court-martialed. Cases of treason will be referred to the military jurisdiction.

M. Clemenceau, as President of the Army Committee of the Senate, is one of the best informed men in France on the military situation. He has always demanded greater energy in the prosecution of the war.

The new Ministry is a concentration of the Republican groups, to the exclusion of the Conservatives, Royalists and Socialists.

The whole Press greets the new Premier as the right man to guide the ship of State and Party differences are forgotten in approval of the Clemenceau combination. The following are extracts from the comments in this morning's French Press:—

Le Figaro remarks: “The whole country will feel that the power of government is in the hands of the man who has been marked out as chief by the circumstances and by his temperament and who is accepted as such.”

La Victoire says: “Yesterday, we were with Viviani, Briand, Ribot and Painlevé. Today, our duty is just as clear and imperative. The duty of all patriots, until further notice, is to rally round Clemenceau.”

L'Echo de Paris comments:—“This is no time to discuss personalities. Deeds alone matter. As a matter of fact, the Ministry is formed according to the new rule of one man, one chief, for a clearly defined task.”

Le Gaulois says:—“In the eyes of the country, M. Clemenceau personifies the ideas that are dear to all patriots. Those ideas are, at home, a ruthless struggle for justice and, at the front and abroad, a ruthless struggle for right.”

La France de Bordeaux remarks: “One may be a friend or an adversary of M. Clemenceau, but all agree that his presence at the head

of the Government responds to the wishes of public opinion. Through-out his political career, M. Clemenceau has been a partisan of an alliance with Britain. He speaks English admirably and this detail means much at a time when British and American diplomacy constitutes, with ours, the main force of resistance against the diplomacy of the Central Empires.”

President Poincaré's action in calling upon M. Clemenceau to form a Ministry was unanimously approved by the Paris evening Press. Le Temps said:—“The country expects M. Clemenceau to form a Ministry of men resolved to carry out a program of national union and national action. He should seek the support of technical experts of the world of industry and commerce, representing the economic strength of the country, which is the guarantee of military success.”

La Liberté says:—“M. Clemenceau has the unanimous sympathy of the people and the ardent support of the great majority of the country and the leaders of Socialism should make no mistake about this. Popular circles are in the very front rank of M. Clemenceau's present friends.”

Le Journal des Débats says that it is to be regretted that the Socialists do not share in the Government, but it is their fault, as they have not been excluded, but refused themselves to co-operate with M. Clemenceau. It adds that, if M. Clemenceau is the strongest personality of the new Government, the other members are of great merit.

M. Jeanneney and M. Boret are hard workers. M. Jonnart is a man of great ability, of steady purpose and firm resolution and one to whom all branches of the administration are familiar. M. Pichon, M. Klotz and M. Clemenceau thoroughly know the departments entrusted to them and are the right men in the right place. M. Loucheur and M. Clavelles will continue to give national defence an energetic impulse.

Lloyd George Didn't Hit At Army Leaders

Will Clear Up Misconception Of Paris Speech; Is In A Fighting Mood

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 18.—The Sunday papers state that Mr. Lloyd George is in a very militant mood and welcomes the opportunity on Monday of disposing of his Radical and Conservative critics. It is expected that he will clear up the misconception that his speech in Paris reflected on the leaders of the army. Mr. Lloyd George's much-criticized expression: “The impenetrable barrier in the West” was used when he was referring to the break through by the Central Powers. The following, which is the text of the passage, comes immediately after the words: “Owing to this inconceivable blunder, the expected happened” in the report of the speech cabled on the 12th:

“While we were hammering with the whole of our might at the impenetrable barrier in the West, the Central Powers, feeling confident we could not break through, threw their weight on that little country, crushed her resistance, opened the gate to the East and unlocked great stores of corn, cattle and minerals, yea, unlocked the door of hope, all essential to enable Germany to sustain her struggle.”

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\$68,319 Action Begun Against P. Heath & Co.

Lee Shun And Company Claim Damages On Chartering Of S.S. Alma

Action against Messrs. P. Heath and Co. for recovery of the sum of \$68,319 and costs was begun in the British Supreme Court yesterday by Lee Shun and Co., Chinese merchant firm, of 18 Yung An Ka Road.

The claim deals with the chartering by the plaintiffs of the steamship Alma. The ship was chartered for a six months' period from March 31, 1917, at a rate of \$16,000 monthly, it is claimed, and was to be officered and manned by the defendants and guaranteed and maintained by them in perfect working order. The plaintiffs allege that the engineer officers of the ship were not qualified for duty and that defects in the machinery kept the Alma unfitted for service until notice of charter cancellation was given on May 11. The losses are calculated at \$68,319. The defendants maintain that the engine troubles were of minor nature and caused no working loss and deny that the plaintiffs were entitled to cancel the charter.

The case came up before Sir Haviland de Sausmarez, Chief Judge. Mr. N. C. Home appeared for the plaintiffs, Mr. G. H. Wright representing the defendants. It was agreed that the first matter to establish was whether defendants had broken contract and Mr. Home stated that the bulk of his evidence was to be found in documents which were the property of the defendants and he would introduce expert testimony in the nature of a commentary on these.

Mr. M. W. Kay, consulting engineer and machinery importer, was the first witness called and told of visiting the ship after it had performed its charter. After discussing a lengthy set of notes he gave it as his opinion that the ship was not in good, or any, working order. The hearing was continued till today with the witness still under cross-examination.

MILITARY SPORTS FOR FLOOD FUND SATURDAY

British And Chinese Companies To Take Part In Numerous Events

The program has been arranged for the military display and sports to be given at Hongkew Park Saturday in aid of the Flood Relief Fund by the British and Chinese Companies of the S. V. C. The program will begin at 2 o'clock.

There will be a pushball contest on horseback by the Artillery Company, an inter-Company tug of war, a physical display by the Chinese Company, a horseback race, wrestling and other events by the Light Horse, a sham battle and a display by the Fire Brigade.

Leaders Hold A Rally In Y.W.C.A. Campaign

Work Of Raising \$5,000 Fund Will Be Started In Earnest Today

A rally of the team leaders and workers engaging in the Young Women's Christian Association "Finance Fellowship Campaign" was held at No. 11a Quinlan Road yesterday. Plans and methods of intensive campaigning were discussed and the teams expect to start in for the \$5,000 goal in good earnest today. The campaign headquarters are at the above address and anyone wishing to mail in contributions may send them there.

One of the benefits which will accrue with the successful issue of the fund-raising activities will be the addition to the local Y.W.C.A. staff of a Chinese industrial worker who will take up the problems of the Chinese women workers. A salary has already been included in the Association budget and search is being made in America for an expert to fill the position.

PEACE AND PLENTY

Special Correspondence to the China Press

Tai-chow, Ku, November 15.—The weather in this locality has been fine for gathering the crops and reports say that the crops are excellent and food plentiful. In these times of war, rebellion, suffering and starvation the peace of this community flows on like a river as it has done for hundreds of years past and the people here worry but little about the European struggle or the fighting in their own land of China. The city certainly justifies its name of "Tai"-peace.



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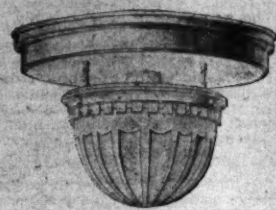


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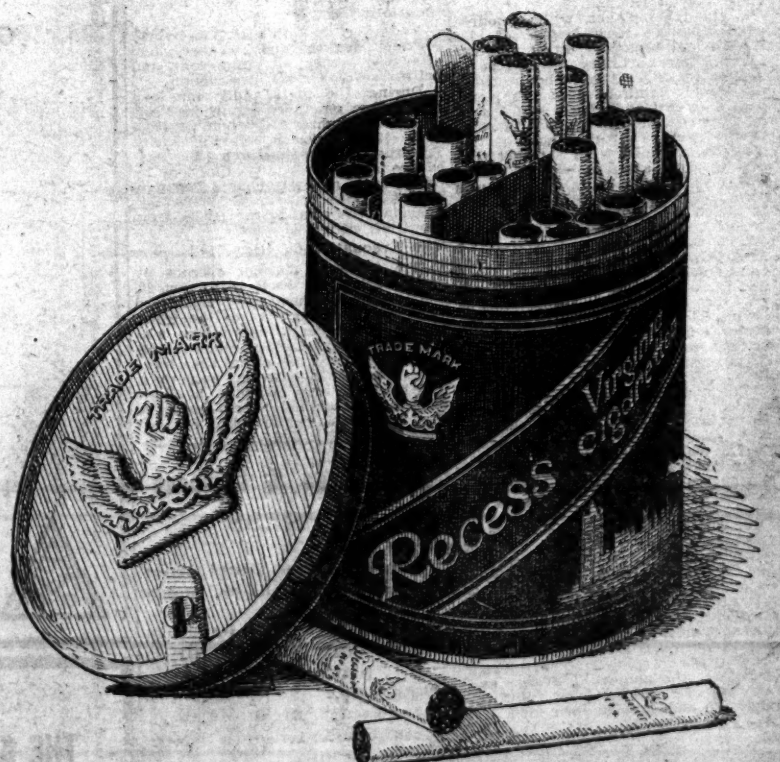
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Details Of Fall Of Riga

Tragic Narrative Of Breaking Down Of Russian Army And Flight From City

From an Eyewitness
The following vivid narrative of the tragic loss of Riga is translated from the Russian "Sovets".

At 3 o'clock on August 19, a Zepelin flew over Riga. The moon was shining brightly, and on account of the refraction made it impossible to shoot with any degree of certainty at the highly poised guest. The artillery fired a random, mostly in the opposite direction.

Our nocturnal visitor dropped several bombs on the town; these mostly fell near the station, and did not cause any serious damage, but apparently served the Germans as a signal for the beginning of their operations.

At half-past four began a systematic bombardment of the sorting stations, to the southeast of Riga, by long-range guns. These sorting stations were an old target of the Germans, as they had been bombarding them even during the winter. The bombs fell among the station-buildings, and near the Kymenkovskiy, the aerodrome, and the German Park, on Alexandrovsk Street, others falling on Suvorovskiy, Marinskii and Elizavetinskii Streets. The Cafe Devine, headquarters of the tenderloin, and the Coliseum theatre, were among the first to fall. At about the same time the news began to go round about the break in the front at Iskiyl, the particulars of which follow:

The Break At Iskiyl
At 20 minutes past four in the morning, the Germans, making use of the favorable wind, let loose several waves of gas along the course of the river Ogre, at the same time bombarding the parade ground at Iskiyl and our positions in the rear of the Ogre. Across the Dvina eight German "sausage balloons" appeared, correcting the fire of their artillery and observing the retreat of our soldiers from the poisonous gas clouds. At six in the morning they began to build a bridge across the Ogre. Aviators, ordered to the position, stated that at 9 o'clock in the morning the Germans had already built three bridges and that already the pontoons were crowded with deep masses of infantry. At 12 o'clock under cover of artillery, with the enemy drawn out in two closely-packed lines, almost to the very banks of the Dvina, began the crossing of the Germans. So firmly did they believe in our panic and despair, that the cavalry was almost sent on ahead, the infantry being sent forward only in numbers sufficient to strengthen the new positions, but not for attack, as the Germans relied on their own strength on the power of their guns. These hopes were, however, ill-founded.

Our Counter-attacks
Recovering after the gas-attack, our artillery began to shell the German pontoons and began to use two of the three. The German cavalry was quickly changed for infantry against whom our own foot began to advance, and with such good effect that at one moment the Germans, having already penetrated deeply along the Riga-Dvina railway line in the region of Kupferhammer, were pushed back almost to the bank. But under cover of a heavy bombardment, the Germans had literally sown the river with pontoons, and at 3 o'clock in the day thick masses of foot began to move over seven pontoon-bridges in the sector Ogre-Dal'n. The chief of these bridges had been built against Ogre near Dal'n, three versts east of Kekkan.

German aeroplanes, with armoured gondolas arore to a height of 350 meters and began to direct the fire of their own artillery by means of "special rockets." Above the heads of the fiercely fighting footmen the aeroplanes circled and dipped and fought in a fierce struggle for the mastery of the air. The fierceness of this may be imagined from the fact that one of our aviators, Staff-Captain Voklyovski, in the course of an hour's ascent, had 16 fights, in the course of which he gloriously put out of action two Germans, and after he and other. Of our airmen, Feodorov and Prokopovitch were killed, their machines falling in the German lines, and in spite of the fact that already on the evening of August 19 the enemy had burst our line in the Ogre sector, our position was still far from critical, and indeed, on the evening of August 20, was still regarded as favorable.

The majority of our infantry battalions bore themselves heroically. In the sector of the break in the line, and also in the region Grogortskland, where the Germans in great force made a demonstration, our infantry beat off 12 to 16 attacks and pressed the enemy hard. Losses on both sides were very heavy. One after another the attacking waves of Germans broke under the fire of machine guns and artillery till on our side there remained but seven to 20 bayonets in each company (a rote or Company—350 men plus officers), and of 170 officers composing the staff of two regiments engaged, only 15 were left standing, and even these were wounded. The officers displayed unexampled bravery and heroism, and with undying valor attended to and directed their men.

The Lettish Brigade
In the ranks of the battalions thrown into the fight at the rupture (19 at Ogre and 20 at Marishki), to the north of the island of Dal'n, where the Germans succeeded in forcing the Dvina, was the Lettish Brigade, which was one of the first to go into action. They advanced to the sounds of music, national and revolutionary flags flying, but on coming up to the positions held by the Germans, they met the full force of the storm of heavy and light artillery, machine-guns and rifle fire. Holding up a bit, they continued, but were broken at the second advance. Half of the brigade surrendered at once. The other half retired to the rear in disorder, thus breaking the connections between regiments.

Thus, while one regiment of reserves hurriedly got into order and advanced to the attack, on their own initiative, another left altogether in the dark as to what was going on, and got mixed up with other regiments retreating by the shortest roads they could find. Many of these roads were not shown on the maps, and ended in sand or swamp. In this manner, the Germans during the second half of August 20, were given the possibility of consolidating and widening their suc-

cess, and under heavy artillery fire worked down the center and on the right of the positions before Riga, and ever widening the area of their gains, penetrated deeply into our lines towards the river Egel and the basin of the lake in the rear of Riga.

Retirement To New Positions

After midday on August 20, the roar of artillery had already come nearer the town and different explosions of high explosives could be distinctly heard. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for strategic purposes, our front of the right of Riga was shortened. Our battalions, retiring under cover of artillery, and fighting a rear-guard action all the time, occupied the line Wilderlingshoff (in the vicinity of the Gulf of Meder), station Pooppe, 10 versts from Riga on the Riga-Tykmucka road, and station Rohmbush, 14 versts from Riga on the Miltan road. The left flank of this front rested on the Dvina, to the northwest of the end of Dalen Island. Lake Babbit and all the summer resorts in the vicinity fell into the German hand. Along the Dvina, in the sector Ogre-Dalen, our infantry at this time carried on a heavy, highly-sustained, rear-guard action, depending on the right wing towards Riga and on the left wing along the river Egel, where they strengthened positions prepared beforehand. It must be remarked, however, that this rear-guard action was carried on by troops hurriedly thrown into the breach from reserves and little acquainted with the new positions. This happened because when on the morning of August 19, the Germans, following up the gas-attack, bombarded the banks of the Dvina from Ogre to Dalen, a part of the division, occupying the plain Marishka-Kyrtenshoff, voluntarily, worst of all not informing the Commander-in-Chief, abandoned the front lines and retired to the second line along the Dvinsk railway, which, amongst other things, enabled the Germans to throw countless pontoons across the Dvina, which they did entirely free from mole-station from Ogre to Iskiyl.

It is true that towards evening many of the regiments returned and hindered the German activities along the above-mentioned segment, but these were not battles in the immediate vicinity of the attacking enemy. They were merely isolated combats bearing no relation to the other. To believe the retreating soldiers was impossible, and it was found necessary to replace them immediately with reserves. All this had a tremendously result on an already untenable position.

Yst-Dvinsk Fortifications

At dusk on August 20 the forts of Yst-Dvinsk began to thunder, bombarding the summer-resorts which not so long ago had been occupied by our foot and horse reserve battalions. The artillery, retiring from the Lake Babbit and Grogortsk sectors, also bombarded the evacuated positions along the excellent wooden highways which covered the swamp and woods across the Dvina and the building of which had been an immense labor along the Dvinsk railway, which, amongst other things, enabled the Germans to throw countless pontoons across the Dvina, which they did entirely free from mole-station from Ogre to Iskiyl.

At 20 minutes past 11 on August 21 the two magnificent bridges across the Dvina, joining Riga and Toronsberg, were blown up together with the pontoon bridge not far from them. They say that the explosions of these bridges made a crack in the pride of old Riga—began its work of destruction at the bell-kirk of St. Peter. Deep explosions were heard from the direction of Yst-Dvinsk and Muhlgaben. The commissariat of

the 12th Army, with two days' supplies, was set on fire. Of the quantity of the supplies, one may judge from the fact that there were 40,000 pounds of flour alone. The Germans at this time were really masters of all this region, but turned all their attention to the avenues of retreat in the rear of Riga.

In this way they attempted to cut off the retreat of some of our battalions from the town, and at the same time lay hands on our artillery retreating along the Petrograd chaussee. The Egel bridge, in a narrow part between lakes, was shelled by them, but as the long-range guns were firing, the shots did no damage, being ill-directed.

In Full Retreat

The position became serious on the morning of August 21, when the enemy succeeded in getting within range of the highway and the railway line with heavy artillery of a special type, but at this time the last files were already crossing over the Egel bridge. The bridge, just completed and decorated for a triumphal opening, was blown up by the railway engineer and exploding corps about mid-day. At about the same time the German mounted machine-gun sections had already appeared in the southern suburbs of Riga and began to shoot at the highway along which in wild confusion poured a mass of disorganized camp followers and deserters.

Under this fire from the aerodrome on the confines of the town, the aeroplanes, kept for connecting purposes to the last, flew away. The fog hung low over the town, literally hiding the chimneys of the factories. Heavy rain clouds hung over everything. The aviators had to fly to new quarters at a height of only about 15 to 20 meters above ground, with the risk of getting lost in the fog. This was indeed, in its very essence, an heroic flight. Already, at the Egel, the motor of a plane stalled, the plane falling on a foundry and breaking up, but the aviators remained unhurt. At station Rodenopol, almost in the middle of the road itself, in full view of our retreating echelons, the movable aviation base of the 12th fell, and in the fall smashed up another machine. The aviator, Praporschik Chulko, lived only a few seconds. His corpse and the motor were carried along by the echelons and handed over at Pskov.

On the Chaussee

The Petrograd highway in the sector Egel-Rodenopol was bombarded by the Germans on the evening of August 20, but the shells only began to fall on the target on the morning of August 21. The "chaussee" soon became covered with ravens, side by side, here and there, pecking the breasts of fallen horses; they left the wounded and dead alone for some time, but when the shells began to fall thicker and thicker, and took their toll of human lives, these ghasts attacked the still-living who who had crawled for shelter into the gutters by the side. Some of the shells fell on the station at Rodenopol, and one of them tore up the rails, but these, luckily, were replaced in half an hour, the last echelons still being in Riga.

By the bombardment, and perhaps by spies, telephone and telegraph connections between Rodenopol and Riga were destroyed. The last battalions began to get nervous. The railway officials quickly and surely lost their heads. When the above-mentioned mobile aviation base, with its priceless baggage and together with it an echelon laden with munitions and rifles had to move, it appeared that the stationmaster had suddenly got ill and

had disappeared. His assistant walked up and down the platform, already covered with wounded and dead, in a state of mental confusion hard to describe.

For three long hours the echelons stood at the station under the bombardment while the railway battalions, wrecking the line behind them, were coming up. The echelons were saved from seizure but only a few minutes, the rails being still hot from the passage of the train when the Germans poured into the station.

Riga was lost

The first defense line held by us—the line Mielgraben lakes, Kish and Egel and the river Egel—we defended, in reality, not more than two hours. Ever widening the breach on the river Egel, the Germans soon had widened the break on our front to 13 versts. At this time only a few units of ours put up a fight. The majority retired without making any serious attempt at a counter-attack. Some of the units—and there were sufficiently many of them—threw away guns, overcoats and everything while still in the trenches and turned into a cowardly and quickly-hurrying mob. Towards evening of August 21 the second line, already prepared for defence, was also given up almost without resistance.

Our army continued to retire, losing more and more of its military aspect and order. At daybreak on August 22 the Germans had penetrated still further nearer the highway and had occupied station Hintsberg. But our soldiers by this time had entrenched at above six miles further on in prepared positions, where the rise of mences and where there is a chain of lakes and ponds in the so-called Livonski Switzerland. But the resisting power of our men had gone.

Some of these automobiles were stopped and broken by a mob of soldiers already showing the first signs of disorganization, and loss of discipline. On every street has ended mechanics, hurriedly climbing the telephone poles and dismantling the telephone by order of the military authorities. In this way, the military cut themselves off from being able to keep up communication between different parts, and already towards dusk units had lost all touch with one another.

Amongst the rest, the staff, having hurriedly evacuated its quarters at midday, had already lost touch with departments subordinate to it, so that everybody who had anything to do with the evacuation suffered from lack of instructions. The staff undoubtedly sent for lines and certificates to the ordinance and other offices a few steps away, but it was found that these offices had disappeared God knows where, leaving behind only torn papers and a mass of rubbish. It is therefore not hard to imagine how much more confused would matters have been had the offices been situated at the other end of the town from the staff. A disorderly and confused mass of boxes covered the sidewalks, packages with their tops open with papers flying all over the road. In such fashion did the staff evacuate its premises, and the staff of the commander, who on August 13 had in the orders of the day thanked the aviators for having "in their reconnaissance put a stop to the threats of the enemy in the sector Kekkan-Ogre."

The Bridges Exploded

A furious program raged in the center of the town. This was the commercial heart of the city. Shops and offices were looted one after another. The crash of bursting doors could be heard along whole streets and entire blocks. Towards morning, the oldest street in the center of the town—the Izyvskoy—was covered with dust. Alexandrovskii street was hidden under a black cloud. By this time both the staff and the other military units had cleared out except the Exploding Squad.

At 20 minutes past 11 on August 21 the two magnificent bridges across the Dvina, joining Riga and Toronsberg, were blown up together with the pontoon bridge not far from them. They say that the explosions of these bridges made a crack in the pride of old Riga—began its work of destruction at the bell-kirk of St. Peter. Deep explosions were heard from the direction of Yst-Dvinsk and Muhlgaben. The commissariat of

The Evacuation Of Riga

The Germans did not operate by sea. During the whole of August 20, the enemy methodically bombarded the southern portion of the town, striving to destroy the railway station and the network of roads growing under the mass of retreating soldiers. The shells, however, went over, and did not even damage a single deeper on the line. They destroyed the Suborovskii, Marinskii, Stolbovi

and even Alexandrovskii streets, and part of the projectiles flew even near the center of the town to Melnichni Street. Several fires started towards evening.

August 20 was a Sunday; the shops were closed, their windows being covered by huge wooden shutters. The streets were empty. Only along the boulevard of the dangerous Alexandrovskii Street wandered a peaceful knot of Letts. The civil population rested, and Germans—Riga is almost a German town—having just returned from far Viatka and distant Irkutsk after the revolution, hid themselves in their own houses. But although the sidewalks gave no sign of life, the center of the street's was teeming with an unwonted bustle. A never-ending stream of echelons from across the Dvina passed along, now a regiment of infantry, now a squadron of cavalry clattering over the stones, now the rumble and clatter of artillery, followed by the creaking and straining by transport wagons. In the midst of his military chaos, pushing their way through, were some automobiles with their hoods up, and loaded, not with military stores but with household goods of some so-called "military family." These were hastening to save themselves, having come from the far distant rear, or just simply inhabitants of Riga fleeing in panic.

Confusion Settling In

Some of these automobiles were stopped and broken by a mob of soldiers already showing the first signs of disorganization, and loss of discipline. On every street has ended mechanics, hurriedly climbing the telephone poles and dismantling the telephone by order of the military authorities. In this way, the military cut themselves off from being able to keep up communication between different parts, and already towards dusk units had lost all touch with one another.

Amongst the rest, the staff, having hurriedly evacuated its quarters at midday, had already lost touch with departments subordinate to it, so that everybody who had anything to do with the evacuation suffered from lack of instructions. The staff undoubtedly sent for lines and certificates to the ordinance and other offices a few steps away, but it was found that these offices had disappeared God knows where, leaving behind only torn papers and a mass of rubbish. It is therefore not hard to imagine how much more confused would matters have been had the offices been situated at the other end of the town from the staff. A disorderly and confused mass of boxes covered the sidewalks, packages with their tops open with papers flying all over the road. In such fashion did the staff evacuate its premises, and the staff of the commander, who on August 13 had in the orders of the day thanked the aviators for having "in their reconnaissance put a stop to the threats of the enemy in the sector Kekkan-Ogre."

The Bridges Exploded

A furious program raged in the center of the town. This was the commercial heart of the city. Shops and offices were looted one after another. The crash of bursting doors could be heard along whole streets and entire blocks. Towards morning, the oldest street in the center of the town—the Izyvskoy—was covered with dust. Alexandrovskii street was hidden under a black cloud. By this time both the staff and the other military units had cleared out except the Exploding Squad.

At 20 minutes past 11 on August 21 the two magnificent bridges across the Dvina, joining Riga and Toronsberg, were blown up together with the pontoon bridge not far from them. They say that the explosions of these bridges made a crack in the pride of old Riga—began its work of destruction at the bell-kirk of St. Peter. Deep explosions were heard from the direction of Yst-Dvinsk and Muhlgaben. The commissariat of

the 12th Army, with two days' supplies, was set on fire. Of the quantity of the supplies, one may judge from the fact that there were 40,000 pounds of flour alone. The Germans at this time were really masters of all this region, but turned all their attention to the avenues of retreat in the rear of Riga.

In Full Retreat

The position became serious on the morning of August 21, when the enemy succeeded in getting within range of the highway and the railway line with heavy artillery of a special type, but at this time the last files were already crossing over the Egel bridge. The bridge, just completed and decorated for a triumphal opening, was blown up by the railway engineer and exploding corps about mid-day. At about the same time the German mounted machine-gun sections had already appeared in the southern suburbs of Riga and began to shoot at the highway along which in wild confusion poured a mass of disorganized camp followers and deserters.

Under this fire from the aerodrome

on the confines of the town, the aeroplanes, kept for connecting purposes to the last, flew away. The fog hung low over the town, literally hiding the chimneys of the factories. Heavy rain clouds hung over everything. The aviators had to fly to new quarters at a height of only about 15 to 20 meters above ground, with the risk of getting lost in the fog. This was indeed, in its very essence, an heroic flight. Already, at the Egel, the motor of a plane stalled, the plane falling on a foundry and breaking up, but the aviators remained unhurt. At station Rodenopol, almost in the middle of the road itself, in full view of our retreating echelons, the movable aviation base of the 12th fell, and in the fall smashed up another machine. The aviator, Praporschik Chulko, lived only a few seconds. His corpse and the motor were carried along by the echelons and handed over at Pskov.

On the Chaussee

The Petrograd highway in the sector Egel-Rodenopol was bombarded by the Germans on the evening of August 20, but the shells only began to fall on the target on the morning of August 21. The "chaussee" soon became covered with ravens, side by side, here and there, pecking the breasts of fallen horses; they left the wounded and dead alone for some time, but when the shells began to fall thicker and thicker, and took their toll of human lives, these ghasts attacked the still-living who who had crawled for shelter into the gutters by the side. Some of the shells fell on the station at Rodenopol, and one of them tore up the rails, but these, luckily, were replaced in half an hour, the last echelons still being in Riga.

By the bombardment, and perhaps

by spies, telephone and telegraph connections between Rodenopol and Riga were destroyed. The last battalions began to get nervous. The railway officials quickly and surely lost their heads. When the above-mentioned mobile aviation base, with its priceless baggage and together with it an echelon laden with munitions and rifles had to move, it appeared that the stationmaster had suddenly got ill and

had disappeared. His assistant walked up and down the platform, already covered with wounded and dead, in a state of mental confusion hard to describe.

For three long hours the echelons stood at the station under the bombardment while the railway battalions, wrecking the line behind them, were coming up. The echelons were saved from seizure but only a few minutes, the rails being still hot from the passage of the train when the Germans poured into the station.

Riga was lost

The first defense line held by us—the line Mielgraben lakes, Kish and Egel and the river Egel—we defended, in reality, not more than two hours. Ever widening the breach on the river Egel, the Germans soon had widened the break on our front to 13 versts. At this time only a few units of ours put up a fight. The majority retired without making any serious attempt at a counter-attack. Some of the units—and there were sufficiently many of them—threw away guns, overcoats and everything while still in the trenches and turned into a cowardly and quickly-hurrying mob. Towards evening of August 21 the second line, already prepared for defence, was also given up almost without resistance.

Our army continued to retire, losing more and more of its military aspect and order. At daybreak on August 22 the Germans had penetrated still further nearer the highway and had occupied station Hintsberg. But our soldiers by this time had entrenched at above six miles further on in prepared positions, where the rise of mences and where there is a chain of lakes and ponds in the so-called Livonski Switzerland. But the resisting power of our men had gone.

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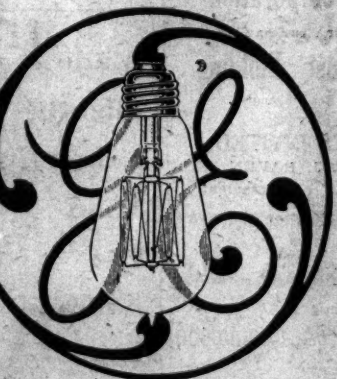
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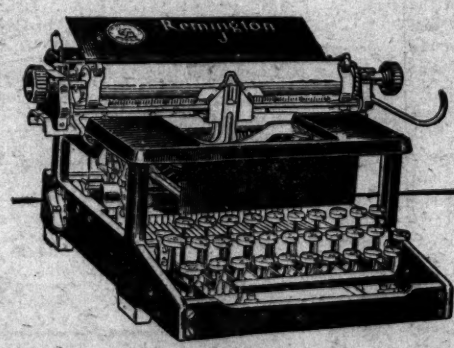
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WEATHER

Fine weather, with northerly winds
along the whole coast, reaching
in the South the strength of a
gale.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, NOVEMBER 20, 1917

Further Analysis Of The

Lansing-Ishii Note

By T. R. Jernigan

THE Japan Chronicle concludes a thoughtful and informing editorial on "The New Japan-American Agreement" in the following words: "The real solution lies with China. If division and dissension continue in that country, and her statesmen occupy themselves in factional disputes instead of concentrating on re-organization, neither agreements nor alliances will save the Republic from dismemberment. International law will help China but little. On the Republic itself must depend whether the phraseology of Special Interests shall in due course be succeeded by Paramount Interest."

The editor of The Chronicle is thoroughly conversant on Eastern affairs, and his opinion is always important, but the plain intimation he gives China in the above editorial paragraph is justified by a page of diplomatic history which was written in 1902. In that year Great Britain and Japan signed a treaty of alliance. It was the first of such a character between the two countries, and it also was intended as a declaration of interests. The treaty was different from the Japan-American agreement in that the interests declared were equilateral. The interests of Great Britain and the interests of Japan were definitely stated.

The two countries agreed to be "entirely uninfluenced by any aggressive tendency" in either China or Korea. "Having in view however their special interests of which those of Great Britain relate specially to China, while Japan, in addition to the interests which she possesses in China, is interested in a peculiar degree politically, as well as commercially and industrially, in Korea," the high contracting parties proceeded to define the interests of each.

In the Japan-American agreement there is no reference whatever to American interests, and the only move on equilateral lines is the declaration that there is no purpose to interfere with the sovereignty integrity of China and the reaffirmation of the open door and equal opportunity. But the Anglo-Japanese treaty contained also the declaration that there was no purpose to encroach on the independence or territorial integrity of China or Korea. It is a fact that treaties of the nature here mentioned have rather been concerned about current events than proved a safeguard for the future.

Within two years after the signing of the Anglo-Japanese treaty, Japan declared war against Russia, and as a military basis occupied Korea in order to attack Russia in Manchuria. The occupation resulted in a protectorate over Korea, and it was so declared. Events were moving quickly. The formula of the Anglo-Japanese treaty was altered and now read, that Great Britain recognized that Japan possessed "paramount political, military, and economic interests in Korea." Here it is seen how quickly a treaty may be materially changed by the influence of a new situation. "Thus an agreement which began with the recognition of the independence of Korea as well as China, modified by an acknowledgment

ment of Japan's special interests in Korea, became converted into an instrument which led to the annexation of a country whose independence had been declared to be one of its principal objects. It is indeed no exaggeration to say, Count Terauchi recently declared, that the annexation of Korea would not have been accomplished without the moral support of our ally"—Great Britain.

There is another page of diplomatic history bearing directly on the subject of this note. It is the page that tells of the self-denying convention between Great Britain and Russia with reference to Persia. The ink used in writing that agreement was scarcely dry before Russia showed her purpose to increase her influence in Persia and virtually to assume a protectorate over the Northern part. It would seem that the logic of events puts aside treaty agreements, and the English philosopher Hobbs was nearly right when he proclaimed the doctrine that self-interest governed the world.

I agree with the editor of The Japan Chronicle that it is not to be assumed that China is necessarily to share the fate of Korea, but it will not be because of any diplomatic safeguard of her integrity, and that it is a serious omen for any country when two other Powers are constrained to agree to recognize its independence or safeguard its integrity. Japan certainly has special interests in Manchuria and other parts of China which she has acquired under written agreements signed by China. In fact Japan is not on any part of the soil of China without being prepared to show a paper writing signed by China giving her the right to be there.

Now suppose the special interests thus enjoyed by Japan, and consented to by China, should be endangered by the inability of the Chinese Government to protect such interests, why would not Japan have the warrant to protect them herself? And the Lansing-Ishii Note recognises on the part of the United States the existence of the special interests of Japan in China.

It is probable that Japan would protect her interest in China, should they become endangered, by armed intervention, if necessary, and when the Chinese continue to war among themselves and threaten the safety of interests which they granted under treaties there need not be surprise at intervention. China is too large a country to be eliminated and not considered as an agent in the progress of the world. The time has come when no nation will be permitted to isolate itself, but all must act the suitable part on the world's great stage. It is believed and hoped that China will emerge from her present difficulties and establish a representative government in accordance with the wishes of her people, but it should be done ere the occasion justifies foreign interference to command peace and protect rights which it is the duty of China to secure and safeguard.

The granting of privileges or special interests by one nation to another enjoins the obligation of undertaking the means to make the grant effective, and such is the obligation now resting on China. When China grants to Japan certain business rights within her territory she must defend those rights or she invites Japan to defend them herself.

Whatever interpretation may be given to the Lansing-Ishii Note it is conclusive that busy intriguers from wherever they may have come have not succeeded in causing any estrangement between Japan and the United States. That at least is a correct and pleasant interpretation. There is another interpretation which unmistakably proves that the United States has not been unmindful of the interest of China. The closing paragraph of the note reads as follows: "Moreover, they (the United States and Japan) mutually declare that they are opposed to the acquisition by any government of any special rights or privileges that would affect the independence or territorial integrity of China, or that would deny to the subjects or citizens of any country the full enjoyment of equal opportunity in the commerce and industry of China."

This paragraph must mean that if Japan should attempt to acquire any special rights or privileges, the United States could inquire directly as to the intention of Japan and find her warrant in the paragraph for making the inquiry. Japan appeared to be very much exercised when President Wilson advised China to keep her own household in order, but now Japan has willingly or unwittingly fully committed herself to the doctrine that she may be called to account for her conduct in China. If Japan is recognized to have special interest in China, it is equally recognized by Japan that it is not to be enlarged to the detriment of other nations having treaty relations with China, or in any sense to interfere with negotiations by the citizens or subjects of other nations proposing to have business relations with China. It may be that the Government of the United States will have no special business interests in China, but American citizens have, and it is their business interests which are not to be restricted or threatened by any action on the part of Japan.

Correspondence

Zinc Oxide And Egg-Products

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir—I beg to enclose my card and hope you will be kind enough to spare me space in your valuable paper for the following:

The last thirty odd years, there have been established in China Egg-Product factories, and these factories have followed European methods of manufacture. This industry has developed in value from a few lakhs to one hundred lakhs, and the trade has from the beginning, for the most part, been carried on between China and America.

To the great surprise of all the China manufacturers, there comes quite suddenly a report that a new regulation is being put into force by the American Government prohibiting the importation of Egg-Products into America, which contain more than 0.01% of zinc oxide; this regulation is limited to shipments not made before September 15.

Permit me, Sir, through the medium of your columns to ask a few questions. First: during the last thirty years has there ever been an analytical test of the products made in America? Second: has any case ever been reported of human beings being harmed by the eating of Chinese Egg-Products? Third: has any other nation of the world ever made any claims regarding these commodities?

I am authorized to say that the Chinese manufacturers have requested Dr. L. W. Dupre of the Shanghai Chemical Laboratory to make a report regarding this matter. He has kindly done so and the report is as follows:—

Shanghai, November 12, 1917.
To the Egg-Products Guild of China, Shanghai.

Gentlemen,
As regards the poisonous nature of Zinc-Oxide it would not be of much value to give you my personal opinion, as that kind of question is rather outside my province, but I am able to give the opinion of an authority of world-wide repute. Prof. Koenig, in his celebrated book on food, comes to the conclusion that Zinc-Oxide in small quantities does not affect the health of human beings, even when taken for a considerable time.

The experiments and figures given by Prof. Koenig leave no doubt as to that point.
It seems therefore very strange that the American authorities should suddenly come to the conclusion that the very small quantities of Zinc-Oxide found in egg-products should be considered a sufficient reason to condemn a large number of consignments and place an arbitrary limit on the quantity of Zinc-Oxide which they are not going to pass.

In speaking of the adulteration of flour by Zinc salts, Prof. Koenig says: "Although the quantities of Zinc salt which are purposely added to the flour cannot be expected to affect the health of human beings, the adulteration must be found in the fact that the manufacturer is trying to make his product appear of superior quality."

Now not even the American authorities in question will for a moment think that Chinese manufacturers are adding the Zinc-Oxide for the purpose of making the egg-products seem to be of a superior quality. That would be ridiculous.

The small quantities of Zinc-Oxide which get into the egg-products in the course of manufacture have not suddenly appeared; many years ago the fact of their presence was again and again reported to the American authorities and no exception was taken to them and in other countries have any complaints been made as to the above fact.

As regards the limit of 0.01% of Zinc-Oxide which the American authorities have suddenly imposed on Chinese egg-products, it would be commercially impossible to test a large number of samples sufficiently accurately to risk shipment of cargo, not to speak of the difficulty of sampling every case of the cargo.

I have tested many samples of egg-products for Zinc-Oxide. The quantities present vary from a few hundredths of a percent to about one-tenth of a percent. If the American authorities had fixed the limit of Zinc-Oxide at 0.1%, and there seems to be no reason why they should not have done so, practically all the egg-products would pass the test. In conclusion, I should like to say that Chinese manufacturers are not the only "sinners" as regards the use of galvanized iron trays for drying food products, and the subsequent transmission of small quantities of Zinc-Oxide into these products, food products from America and from other countries—for example dried fruits—are well known to contain small quantities of Zinc-Oxide for the very same reason, and nobody objects to them.

Yours faithfully,

(signed) L. W. Dupre.

I beg further to point out that there was another report issued by Dr. W. J. Howarth, M. D., D. P. H., Medical Officer of Health of the City of London, in Public Health, the official organ in London:

A report to the Sanitary Committee of the Corporation of London by W. J. Howarth, M.D., D.P.H., Medical Officer of the City of London. Dried preparations of Egg Yolk have been proved to contain Zinc-Oxide. Dr. Willoughby informs me that in certain Police Court proceedings respecting dried egg prepara-

North Manchurian Plague Prevention

Dr. Wu Lien-teh's Summary Of Fifth Annual Report

Harbin, October 6, 1917.

To His Excellency,
The Minister for Foreign Affairs,
Peking.

Sir: I have the honor to submit a brief summary of the Fifth Annual General Report of the North Manchurian Plague Prevention Service for the year ending September, 1917.

2. I beg to thank you for your communication announcing the approval of the Diplomatic Body to the placing of our yearly appropriation upon a permanent basis. This welcome decision will, I am sure, enhance the future success of our work, for a feeling of permanence will hereafter permeate all ranks of the Service and promote the best interests of public health in Manchuria and other parts of China.

3. Owing to the extraordinary depreciation of the rouble, upon which our appropriation has hitherto been based, and the increased cost of material and cost of living, the members of our Service have gone through a very anxious period. Our budget was arranged when the rouble was worth \$1.20 Mex., but since the commencement of the war, the value of the former has steadily gone down until at the present time one rouble stands at 15 cents Mex. only. The suffering thus entailed, especially upon the lower employees, has been immense, and it speaks volumes for their loyalty and earnestness in that they have stuck to their posts for about a year in spite of so much discouragement. The happy news that the original appropriation of Tls. 60,000 will be resorted to instead of Rs. 78,000 will be received with much relief by all.

4. Last December, I asked for and obtained leave to proceed to Hong-kong and accept the Honorary Degree of LL. D. which the Governor of the Colony, officiating as Chancellor of the University, wished to confer upon me "as some recognition of the prominent part I have played in medical administration and research in China." There altogether five recipients, and I was honored by being the only medical man to obtain the distinction.

5. I also availed myself of that opportunity to attend the Joint Conference of the China Medical Missionary Association and the National Medical Association which was held in Canton from January 24 to 30, 1917. Together with Dr. Beebe I sat alternately as President of the Joint Conference, and was re-elected for a further period of two years. As in former years, the members of our Service took a prominent part in reading papers and sending exhibits. The paper by Dr. Fred. Ebersson, our Bacteriologist, on "The Nature of Plague Proteotoxins," aroused considerable interest because it anticipated the discovery of a new successful serum against Pneumonic and Septicemic Plague, upon which we

tions which were taken in 1908, it was intimated that Zinc-Oxide was used as preservative. A sample of dried Egg Yolk was examined for me by Dr. Teed, and reported upon on May 2, 1916. This contained Zinc-Oxide in the proportion of 0.11%, but no boracic acid, benzoate of soda, or formaldehyde. The additional samples examined by Dr. Teed more recently were shown to contain 0.06%, 0.10%, 0.20% respectively of zinc estimated as Zinc-Oxide.

Dried Egg Albumen examined by Dr. Teed on February 2, 1916 (the sample was sent by Dr. Willoughby), contained: formaldehyde 0.005%, and zinc-oxide 0.18%. Boracic was absent. A sample of dried albumen which I forwarded to Dr. Teed was reported on May 8. This contained 0.17% of Zinc-Oxide, but no boracic or formalin.

A sample of Moist Albumen, sent at the same time, contained no Zinc-Oxide but 1.94% per 100 fluid parts of boracic acid.

The presence of Zinc-Oxide in dried yolk and albumen is interesting. I was not aware that this substance was used as a preservative, and more probably it reaches this product as an accident in the course of manufacture rather than as a deliberate addition.

After the matter was investigated by the British authorities here in Shanghai, the question of Zinc never came up again.

Considering the facts referred to in these reports and also in consideration of America's friendship with China and the ever-growing volume of commerce between the two countries, it seems unreasonable to set obstacles, now, along the line of the egg products trade. It need hardly be said that through this action of the American Government the Chinese manufacturers have suffered enormous losses, and I sincerely trust that the American Government will take prudent and immediate steps to relieve the strained situation.

Thanking you for your kind indulgence in allowing this lengthy insertion,

H. C. Wang.

Shanghai, November 19, 1917.

Note: We are forwarding copies of THE CHINA PRESS containing the above to various departments of the Government in Washington. At the same time, manufacturers of egg-products in China must bear in mind that the present action of the American Government is not an isolated one designed merely to annoy or inconvenience them. It is but part of a steady fight that has been waged incessantly for more than a score of years against makers of prepared foods and food products not only in all foreign countries but in the United States itself in order to purify these foods and standardize them. It is this fight made by the United States Government that has brought American food products to

have concentrated our attention during the last few years. Full details of this later work have been published recently in the American Journal of Experimental Medicine. This serum, if proved effective in practice, will indeed mark a step forward in the treatment of plague cases, especially of the pneumonic and septicemic variety.

6. I received last March a lengthy communication from the Manager of the American Manchuria Development Company, thanking the Service for the assistance we rendered him in having diagnosed and prevented Anthrax among mares and cattle in their newly-opened farms. There is no doubt that if our Government and the local farmers work hand in hand to suppress this Anthrax scourge, the fertile regions of North Manchuria will yield most productive returns in a short time.

7. I have to thank the Board for the joint invitation of the Ministry of Interior and the Manchiao to me to assist in the organization of the Central Hospital and the Institute of Public Health to be established in Peking, and for permission to remain there as long as required for the purpose. The opening of this great Model Hospital in the Capital will mark an epoch in medical science, for the greatest care has been concentrated upon it in order that our countrymen may truly understand and benefit by the marvellous progress which modern medical science has made in recent times.

8. I left Harbin on June 13, for my annual trip of inspection to the out-station hospitals on the Sungari and Amur. I arrived at Sansing June 17, Lanhausu on June 20, and Taiheho on June 25. Owing to the low state of the water, the journey was exceedingly slow and took 13 days instead of 5½ days to accomplish.

I found all the hospitals well kept, and considerable progress was reported everywhere. A proper carriage drive, paved with cobbles has now been made leading from the town of Taiheho to the Hospital. The Officials, Merchants, and gentry there have shown commendable enterprise in helping our Medical Officers with financial support in constructing and lighting the road.

9. Our Medical Department in Harbin has during the past year undertaken bacteriological and chemical examinations for ascertaining the purity of water supplies, mineral waters and milk. On several occasions we have been asked to analyse pills sold in the town. Our medical officers have also acted as examiners for practitioners of medicine in the city; of nineteen thus examined, only one passed our requirements.

In spite of the war and increased cost of everything, large sums of money have been spent by the authorities upon road construction and other

(Continued on Page 7)

their present high position in the esteem of the whole world.

This action would not have been taken against the egg-products of China unless American Government chemists had found and reported that the presence of zinc-oxide in larger quantities than the percentage indicated lowered the quality or made the food a danger to the health of the American people. Doubtless Consul-General Sammons and Dr. Wellington Koo, the Chinese Minister in Washington, will be glad to bring this matter to the attention of the proper authorities but meanwhile the common-sense of the situation would seem to advise the immediate reduction of the amount of zinc-oxide to that permitted by the new regulation. And doubtless M. Dupre will be glad to assist the egg-products people to this end.

Sheng Kung-pao's Funeral

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir.—I was late to church today because of the great crowds getting ready for Sheng Kung-pao's funeral. As I looked at the paper images, bead birds, etc., I thought of the three millions of people up North with only ragged clothing, facing the winter with no home or food; I thought of the eighty thousand and hamlets in twelve thousand square miles all under water; I thought of the loss of crops to China amounting to one hundred million dollars! And yet the people have no time to waste on such a useless procession.

I asked many intelligent people what they thought about it. No one approved; but the opinion was that while the whole earth is eating bitterness, money should not be wasted this way.

Why did the Municipal Council encourage such a procession of extravagance and darkness when our nation desires to be thought civilized?

I have heard that Sheng Kung-pao was philanthropic and helped the China Red Cross work. If he saw that procession today I think he wished all the money it used up might better have gone to help those Tientsin sufferers. I hope that we Chinese people in Shanghai may be so full of earnestness to help those sufferers that they will form another long procession through the streets, this time their arms full of clothing, their pockets full of money, on their way to the Red Cross Committee with help for those who are homeless and hungry. Then I hope that the educated rich Chinese will set an example to our people in avoiding extravagance at funerals. Many thousands of our poor people get in debt for years over funeral or wedding displays. Let us show our respect by doing works of benevolence, rather than wasting money in useless display. Sincerely yours,

A Chinese Woman.

November 18, 1917.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

The Effects of Opiates.

THAT INFANTS are peculiarly susceptible to opium and its various preparations, all of which are narcotic, is well known. Even in the smallest doses, if continued, these opiates cause changes in the functions and growth of the cells, which are likely to become permanent, causing imbecility, mental perversion, a craving for alcohol or narcotics in later life. Nervous diseases, such as intractable nervous dyspepsia and lack of staying powers, are a result of dosing with opiates or narcotics to keep children quiet in their infancy. The rule among physicians is that children should never receive opiates in the smallest doses for more than a day at a time, and only then if unavoidable.

The administration of Anodynes, Drops, Cordials, Soothing Syrups and other narcotics to children by any but a physician cannot be too strongly decried, and the druggist should not be a party to it. Children who are ill need the attention of a physician, and it is nothing less than a crime to dose them willfully with narcotics. Castoria contains no narcotics if it bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

The signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* guarantees genuine Castoria

Physicians Recommend Castoria.

"Your preparation known as Castoria I have used for years in children's complaints and I have found nothing better."
JOHN J. LEFFA, M. D.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

"I have used your Castoria in my own household with good results, and have advised several patients to use it for its mild, laxative effect and freedom from harm."
EDWARD FARRISH, M. D.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

"For several years I recommended your 'Castoria' and shall always continue to do so, as it has invariably produced beneficial results."
EDWIN F. PARDEE, M. D., New York City.

"Your Castoria is a meritorious household remedy. It is purely vegetable and acts as a mild cathartic. Above all, it does no harm, which is more than can be said of the great majority of children's remedies."
VICTOR H. COFFMAN, M. D., Omaha, Neb.

"Your Castoria holds the esteem of the medical profession in a manner held by no other proprietary preparation. It is a sure and reliable medicine for infants and children. In fact it is the universal household remedy for infantile ailments."
J. A. PARKER, M. D., Kansas City, Mo.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Ideal Xmas Gifts For Men!

WATERMAN'S GOLD

SELF-FILLING

FOUNTAIN PENS

BOYES, BASSETT & CO.

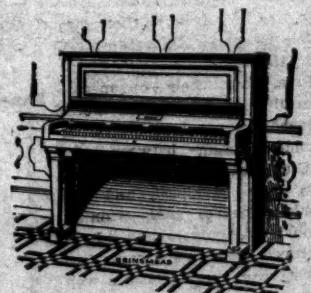
25 Nanking Road

PIANOS

AT
ROBINSON'S

greatly reduced owing
to the exceptional
exchange

EASY TERMS



"STATESMAN"

MEANS

LEADERSHIP

USE "STATESMAN" BRAND PAINTS.
THE LINE OF RECOGNIZED QUALITY.
MANUFACTURED BY

CHARLES H. BROWN PAINT COMPANY

WE CARRY A COMPLETE RANGE OF
EXCLUSIVE COLOURS—READY FOR USE.
PRICES ON APPLICATION.

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THOS. COOK AND SON

STEAMSHIP AND RAILWAY

TICKETS.

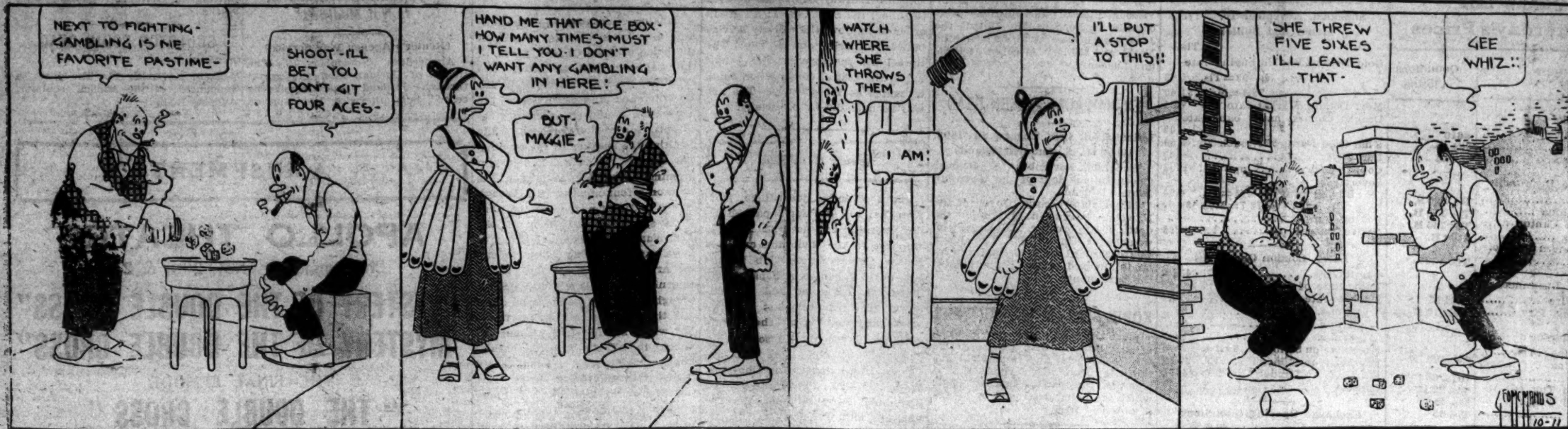
2 and 3 Foochow Road, Shanghai

Telephone 2203 and 2218

Bringing Up Father



By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure Hour

Little Bobbie's Pa

By William F. Kirk

I have a very dear friend, Missus Flounce, sed Ma; she is cumming oaver to see us sum nite. She is doing a lot of Releef work to help the nashun.

That is good, sed Pa; it is a releef to see sum of yure lady friends cutting out the card-cutting, sea Pa. Card-cutting? sed Ma. What do you mean?

Cut the cards & I will deel you a pritty good hand, that is what I mean, sed Pa. I am glad the deer ladies of yure cirkel have put there

minds on the grate problems of the day & put away them pasteboards, Pa sed.

If the gentlemen of our cirkel was as careful about cutting out the cards it wud be a good thing for all hands, Ma sed, excep poket hand. But I do think all the peepul of this grate nashun has beegan to put there sholders to the wheel. There is a sumthing grate & sober, Ma sed, that has cum oaver all of us, & even you, sed Ma, will admit that beeing sober is the battel.

Did I ever meet this Missus Flounce? sed Pa. I think not, sed Ma, she married a Californy man with a gold mine, sed Ma. They have nothing but

pay ore, sed Ma, & she is doing wunders in the War Releef. She is even making her own gowns, Ma sed, so the dressmakers can do Releef work too.

That must tickle the dressmakers, sed Pa. I can jest see there happy faces wile they are doing Releef sewing. They ought to be good at Releef work, sed Pa, they have Releefed me of many a twenty in the Dear Ded Past, sed Pa.

You will like Missus Flounce, sed Ma. She is so earn-est and sincere. If every woman in the nashun took things as seerous as Missus Flounce, the war wud be oaver befoor next payday, sed Ma. What are you laffing at, sed Ma.

I was laffing at the quaint way you date every-thing from Payday, sed Pa. If all the grate events in the history of the world happend on Payday, sed Pa, you cud rite a grate history.

You cant be seerous even a minnit, sed Ma. I want to explaine to you what a reely grate lady Missus Flounce is. She has the warm support of her husband in all her work, sed Ma. Wenever she thinks of a new way to help win this war her husband gives her the munny.

I see, sed Pa, that must make her quite thoughtful. & jest then Missus Flounce calm in. She sed she jest dropped in for a minnit to tell Ma about a move wich she is starting to get the peepul to live on rabbits.

I have never ate a rabbit since I was a meer child, sed Pa.

I can see you are not inter-ested in our grate work, sed Missus Flounce. I shud jest like to heer my husband speak flippant of my enterprise, she sed to Pa. But my husband looks ahead. He has looked ahead ever since he married me.

After Missus Flounce was gone Pa sed it was too bad Mister Flounce waited so long befoor he started looking ahead.

A Zuni Indian Dish

All those who use cornmeal in large quantities have apparently sought also to combine this neutral-flavored food with others of pronounced flavor. The Zuni Indians have a dish called "hot cakes" which they make by combining cornmeal with water and suet and adding a large amount of red pepper. In the United States it was a common custom in older times to vary many of the cornmeal dishes by the addition of tart apples.

North Manchurian
Plague Prevention

(Continued from Page 6)

municipal improvements. The Chinese city is now practically a new town built upon modern lines, a large part of the river bank having been reclaimed for wharfs and main business thoroughfares. The price of land has increased by leaps and bounds. The value of the lot upon which our hospital stands is assessed at no less than half a million roubles.

10. The past year has been a very healthy one so far as infectious disease is concerned. Plague continues to be absent throughout Manchuria and North China, making this the seventh successive year in which it has been occurred. An outbreak of Pneumonic plague was reported by Dr. Robert Parry (an English missionary doctor) from Taichow in Kanau on the Tibetan border, and was easily suppressed. Small-pox was prevalent for some time in Harbin and the villages on the rivers, but scarlet fever was not so noticeable as in Shanghai, where the disease claimed an unusual number of victims this year. Dysentery and Enteric Fever are not abnormally high. The disastrous floods which have recently occurred in Tientsin and the surrounding districts may easily lead this winter to a serious epidemic of Typhus, Relapsing Fever and other infectious diseases unless proper sanitary precautions are taken now.

11. Dr. F. Ebersson, who has done excellent work during the past year, left for America on June 28, to continue his plague investigations in an American laboratory. He will receive an allowance of one thousand gold dollars from the funds of the Service for the prosecution of this work.

Dr. Frank Hershberger, Veterinary Surgeon of the Heilungkiang Government and affiliated to our Service, left for America in September after three years of useful work in the northern regions. His successful work in preventing the spread of anthrax among cattle and horses in the various farms will not be easily forgotten by those who have benefited by his advice.

Our matron, Mrs. Tsao, who had been connected with the Service since its inauguration, was cruelly murdered by burglars on the evening of May 28. The Chief Nurse,

Miss Chen, was attacked at the same time, but she fortunately recovered.

This is only one instance of an increasing number of acts of violence which have become prevalent since the advent of the Revolution in Russia. I wish to thank the Board for agreeing to my proposal to allow the relatives of Mrs. Tsao the sum of 1,000 roubles as compensation for her faithful service.

12. The numbers of out-patients treated at the different hospitals are set down in the following table as compared with preceding years:

	1916	1915	1914	1913
Harbin	10652	14887	18395	19167
Taiheho	6847	7173	7231	7548
Sansing	3749	3593	3684	4129
Lahasusu	1018	1221	1338	1830

The number of in-patients treated at Harbin Hospital is 452, mostly surgical.

13. The following comprise the principal personnel of the Service during the past year:—

Dr. Wu Lien-teh, Director and Chief Medical Officer.
Mr. P. Crevedon, (Commissioner of Customs), Lay Director and Treasurer.
Dr. Chun Wing-hon, Senior Medical Officer, Harbin.
Dr. F. Ebersson, Bacteriologist to the Service, now working on plague problems at Harvard Medical College, Boston, U.S.A.
Dr. Tang Tsung-nien, Resident Medical Officer, Sansing.
Dr. Chu Yuk-fan, Special Surgeon to Eye-Dept., Taiheho, left on May 31, 1917.
Dr. Lin Chia-swee, Resident Medical Officer, Taiheho.
Dr. Ling Ting-fan, Assistant Medical Officer, Harbin.
Dr. Shih Chi-liang, Assistant Medical Officer, Harbin.
Dr. Hu Shih-liang, Assistant Medical Officer, Taiheho, resigned September 1917.

Mrs. Chen Ching-tsai, Deputy Female Medical Officer, Taiheho.
Miss Chen Chi-liang, Chief Nurse, Harbin Hospital.
Mr. Wu Hsi-san, Senior Dresser in charge, Lahasusu.

14. I wish to conclude this Report by expressing my appreciation of the valuable services rendered by the lay and medical staff and of their constant loyalty and devotion to duty during a critical period lasting many months when their salaries were insufficient to purchase even the bare necessities of life.

To my colleagues of the Chinese Eastern and South Manchuria Railways, I wish again to offer my thanks for their cordial help when asked for. To the Chinese Government and South Manchurian Railways I am indebted for their courtesy in providing me with free passes to travel on their lines. Through the kindness of the Ministry of Navy, Dr. Ebersson and I were enabled to spend some profitable months pursuing plague investigations in the Naval Medical College of Tientsin. Lastly I wish as in former years to express my appreciation of the assistance rendered by officers of the Customs at the stations where we have established Hospitals. I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) Wu Lien-teh,
Director and Chief Medical Officer

Dr. John Goddard
OpticianRefracting
and
Manufacturing

Toric Lenses

Invisible Bifocals

Sun Glasses

in
Various ShadesW. T. Findley M. D.
86, Nanking Road

Sailed from Shanghai	
For London, etc.	
Iyo Maru	Sept. 24
Shidzuoka Maru	Oct. 20
For Liverpool	
Benrinnes	Oct. 31
Hirano Maru	Nov. 8
Hitachi Maru	Sept. 8
Kitano Maru	Oct. 14
For New York	
Suruga	Aug. 3
Toyooka maru	Aug. 19
For San Francisco	
China	Nov. 19
Colombia	Oct. 13
Royal Arrow	Oct. 17
Siberia Maru	Oct. 18
Venezuela	Nov. 11
For Tacoma	
Hawaii Maru	Oct. 1
Manila Maru	Nov. 12
For Seattle	
Inaba Maru	Oct. 18
For Vancouver	
Beale Dollar	Sept. 17

The Stain Remover

REMOVES:—

Iron Mould, Ink, Tea, Fruit, Wine, Medicine and Mildew. Stains from Linen, Silk, etc., also stains from Dull Gilt and Marble articles.



Will not injure the most delicate fabric and will not injure the skin. "MOOVOL" is a wonderful invention and is the only Stain Remover guaranteed not to injure the Fabrics.

Obtainable from all CHEMISTS, STATIONERS and STORES.

Washable

"Synoleo" Color Wash

An Oil Paint thinned with Water applied like Distemper and drying as hard as Cement.

Gives Flat Enamel Results at Distemper Cost.

Specified by all the leading Architects.

Further Particulars and

Book of Colours stocked in Shanghai from

Branch House of Actual Manufacturers
Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark, Ltd

2A Kiukiang

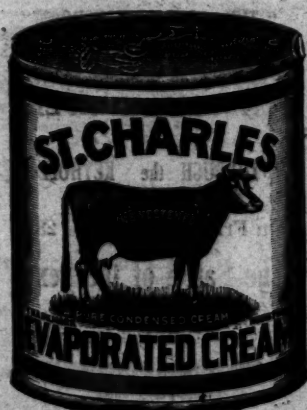
Road.

'Phone 2010



You wouldn't think of drinking unboiled water;
Are you as careful about the milk you drink?

Many cases of sickness in Shanghai—sickness which sometimes has a fatal termination—are traced to a tainted source of milk supply.



ST. CHARLES

Evaporated Cream

comes from healthy cows, raised under expert supervision. It is just pure rich milk, evaporated and condensed.

AGENTS FOR CHINA

CONNELL BROS. COMPANY



FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND POTTS
SHARE LIST
Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	\$610
Chartered	\$24.10a
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 320 B.
North China	Tls. 115 B.
Union of Canton	Tls. 735 B.
Yangtze	\$100 B.
Far Eastern Ins. Co.	
Ltd.	Tls. 10 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	\$131 B.
Hongkong Fire	Tls. 310 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 100
Indo-China Def.	
"Shell"	107.6. 6d.
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 22 B.
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 46 1/4
Yochien	Tls. 35
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 9 B.
Oriental Cons.	27a. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 0.80
Raub	Tls. 2 1/4
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	Tls. 117 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 70 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 12 1/2 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 66 1/2
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 84 Sa.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land	Tls. 80 S.
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 70 B.
Welhaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd	\$9 B.
China Realty (ord)	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cottons Mills	
E-wu	Tls. 162 1/2
E-wu Pref.	Tls. 97 1/2 Sa.
International	Tls. 91 B.
International (pref.)	Tls. 62 1/2
Laohung-mow	Tls. 70
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 36
Kung Yik	Tls. 110
Yangtzeppoo	Tls. 5.00 B.
Yangtzeppoo Pref.	Tls. 00
Industrials	
Butter Tls	Tls. 33
China Sugar	\$84 B.
Green Island	Tls. 7.40
Langkai	Tls. 12 1/2 B.
Major Bros	Tls. 6
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 60 B.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	Tls. 13 1/2 B.
Llewellyn	\$300
Leao Crawford	\$200
Moutrie	\$35
Watson	Tls. 3 1/2
Weeks	Tls. 15
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 10 B.
Amberst	Tls. 1 S.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 9 1/2 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 4.00 Sa.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 29 B.
Batu Amara 1913	Tls. 3.40 B.
Bukit Tuh Alang	Tls. 1.15 B.
Buta	Tls. 1.10 B.
Chenior United	Tls. 1.10 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 1.10 B.
Cheng	Tls. 2.05 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 2.60 B.
Domination	Tls. 9 B.
Gula Kalumpung	Tls. 6.60
Java Consolidated	Tls. 17 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 6
Kapala	Tls. 0.60 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 27 1/2
Karan	Tls. 12
Kota Babroes	Tls. 7 1/2 B.
Kroowek Java	Tls. 16 1/2 B.
Padang	Tls. 12 1/2 B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 8 1/2
Permatia	Tls. 3 S.
Repah	Tls. 1 B.
Samarangas	Tls. 0.87 1/2 B.
Seekse	Tls. 7.40 B.
Semambu	Tls. 12 B.
Senawang	Tls. 0.92 1/2 B.
Shanghai Kiang	Tls. 7
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 11 1/2 B.
Shanghai Pref.	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.55
Sungala	Tls. 10
Sungei Duri	Tls. 7
Sua Manggis	Tls. 0.77 1/2
Shah Kalantan	Tls. 0.75 B.
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 1.02 1/2 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 18 1/2 B.
Tehong	Tls. 2 B.
Uobri	Tls. 5 B.
Ziangbo	Tls. 5 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110
Cully Dairy	Tls. 9 S.
Shah Elec. and Ash	\$2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 64 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 22 1/2 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 33
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
Shah Telephone	Tls. 79 Sa.
Shah Waterworks	Tls. 177 1/2

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, November 19, 1917.

Money and Bullion

Tls.

Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate

@ 98 = Tls. 1.02

@ 72.1 = Mex. 11.40

Mex. Dollars Market rate

72.4

Dragon Dollars; native bank rate

Tls. 0.8

Shah Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 3.80

Bar Silver

423

Copper Cash: per tael 1792

Sovereigns:

Buying rate @ 4 1/2 = Tls. 4.94

exch. @ 72.1 = Mex. 16.80

Peking Bar

Native Interest

0.8

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver

43d.

Bank Rate of Discount

5 1/2

Market rate of discount

72.4

3 m-s.

4 m-s.

6 m-s.

Exchange Opening Quotations

London

T.T. 4 1/2

Demand 4 1/2

India

(nominal) T.T. 283

Paris

T.T. 556

Demand 557

New York

T.T. 961

Demand 961

Hongkong

T.T. 71

Japan

T.T. 531

Batavia

T.T. 216 1/2

Banks Buying Rates

London

4 m-s. Cds. 4 1/2

London

4 m-s. Docy. 4 1/2

London

6 m-s. Cds. 4 1/2

London

6 m-s. Docy. 4 1/2

Paris

4 m-s. 578

New York

4 m-s. 1003

Customs House Exchange Rates For

November

Ek. Tls. 4.30 @ 4 1/2

1 @ 574 = France 6.39

1 No quotation Marks 15.21

0.90 @ 993 Gold 1

1 @ 512 Yen 2.15

1 @ 15 Rupees 3.49

1 @ 7141 Roubles 7.95

1 @ 1.50 Mex. 15.50

Nominal.

Stock Exchange

Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Shanghai, November 19, 1917.

Official

Ewo Cotton (pref.) Tls. 97.50

Kungyik Cotton Tls. 15.00

Telephones Tls. 79.00

Anglo Dutch Tls. 4.60

Unofficial

Anglo Javos Tls. 9.75

Anglo Javos Tls. 9.90

U. K. METAL MARKET

London, November 16.—Today's

metal prices were:

Standard Copper G. M. B.

f.o.b. 125 0 0

American Electrolytic 90

90% Copper f.o.b. 130 0 0

Lead L. B. c.f. per ton

Nominal

Soft Lead "Spanish" f.o.b.

30 0 0

Quicksilver, Second hand Ex

Warehouse f.o.b. 1/Extra

In flask

Nominal 20 10 0

Muntz Metal, f.o.b. London

or Liverpool (less 1/2%)

Nominal

Standard Tin (Cash)

26 15 0

Spelter (ord soft) f.o.b.

52 0 0

Galvanised Sheets 24 Gauge

f.o.b.

26 5 0

Standard Tin (3 Months)

275 10 0

SILK MARKET

London, November 16.—Today's

silk prices were:

Silk Price of Blue Elephant 25s. 0d.

Silk Price of Gold Killing 21s. 6d.

China Mutual Life Insurance

Co., Ltd.

We issue Policies in Sterling

Take advantage of the Ex-

change.

Telephone to us, Central

2601, or write to the Head

Office,

10 Canton Road,

Shanghai.

"BICKERTON'S"

PRIVATE HOTEL

Established 23 years,

102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven

minutes from Bund by tram, which

stop at the door. Strictly first-class

cuisine under the personal super-

vision of the proprietress. 60 rooms,

separate baths, with hot and cold

water, electric light, Tel. W. 1271.

Japanese Delegates
To Paris Are Named

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Tokio, November 17.—Japan will be represented at the Paris conference by Viscount Chinda, the Japanese Ambassador in London; Mr. Matsui, the Japanese Ambassador at Paris and the Naval and Military Attaches at Paris and London.

EX-HAWAIIAN QUEEN DEAD

Liliuokalani Left Throne in 1893,

When U. S. Annexed Islands

Honolulu, November 12.—Former Queen Liliuokalani of the Hawaiian Islands is dead.

Liliuokalani became Queen of the Hawaiian Islands in 1891, upon the death of her brother, Kalakaua, who was elected King in 1874. The Queen was dethroned in 1893, and the Islands annexed to the United States the next month.

KOBE PLAGUE PRECAUTIONS

Since the recent discovery in Kobe of rats infested with plague germs the prefectural and municipal authorities have been conducting a vigorous campaign against rats, which are being destroyed by means of poisoned food.

RUMORS DISTURB GERMANS

Stories Of Impending Food Crises

Ascribed To Country's Enemies

The multiplicity of rumors about impending changes in the rates obtaining in Germany regarding food distribution, and the uncertainty prevailing as to the outlook for supplies during the coming winter, are setting on the nerves of the German public and press to an ever greater degree, as is evidenced by the following excerpt from an article found in a copy of the Munchener Neueste Nachrichten recently received in London:

Reports and rumors regarding the food supply and cropping up from day to day which are designed to cause the utmost unrest and confusion in the public mind. First we hear that meatless weeks are to be introduced, then that potatoes are to be confiscated by the State, then that all fruit is to be seized, then that hunting preserves are to be taken over and administered by the Food Controller, and what not. When one seeks reliable information in official quarters either 'nothing is known' there or one is told that 'other plans' are under consideration.

The circumstance that these reports succeed one another so rapidly and that word 'confiscation' so often appears in them is well calculated to convince both Germans and neutrals that we are at present in the midst of especially grave food conditions.

The Munich newspaper ends its article by saying that 'it is more than likely that these tales of food shortage are being spread by enemy agents to break down German morale'.

The announcement from Berlin contained in a cablegram sent from Copenhagen on Oct. 15, to the effect that a 10 per cent reduction in the bread ration was to be made throughout Germany on Nov. 1, to be compensated by an increase in the potato allowance, was preceded by an official statement recently printed in the Frankfurter Zeitung, which said that the deliveries of bread grain early in the season had been satisfactorily accelerated by the premium system, and added:

The deliveries of oats and summer barley have not only, as was to be expected owing to the later harvest of these kinds of grain, been smaller than the deliveries of bread grain, but they have remained far below the requirements of the army. The reason is to be found in the unsatisfactory results of the harvest of summer grain in many parts of Germany.

The official bulletin of the Agricultural Chamber of Commerce of the Wiesbaden district announces that in order to encourage the production of goats' milk during the winter, a premium of 25 marks will be paid for every goat that becomes 'fresh' before Jan. 1, 1918.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, November 17.—Today's

rubber prices were:

Plantation First Latex Crepe,

Spot: 2s. 6 1/2d. Buyers.

January to March: 2s. 7 1/2d. Buyers.

Tendency of Market: Quiet.

Previous Quotation, London, Nov. 16.

Spot: 2s. 6 1/2d. Value.

January to March: 2s. 7 1/2d. Paid.

Tendency of Market: Very Dull.

BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service

London, November 17.—Today's

silver prices were:

Bar Silver Spot: 43s. 2 3/4d. Dull.

Previous Quotation, London, Nov. 16.

Bar Silver Spot: 43 1/2d. Featureless.

London, November 16.—Today's

silver prices were:

Bar Silver Spot: 43 1/2d. Featureless.

Previous Quotation, London, Nov. 15.

Bar Silver Spot: 43 1/2d. Dull.

COMMERCIAL CABLES

Reuter's Service

London, November 16.—Today's

rates, prices and deliveries were:

Consols 2 1/2 for account

£25 1/2

Paris

Fr. 27.18

T.T. on London at New

York

G. \$4.76 1/2

Bar Silver (Spot)

43 1/2d.

Bank of England Rate of

Discount

5%

Market rate of Discount

4 1/2%

Cotton; Egyptian F. G. F.

Sakellaris

31.65d.

Cotton; M. G. Fine Scinde

Bengal

18.00d.

Cotton; Goodmiddling Ameri-

cana

22.63d.

Plantation Rubber Novem-

ber

2s. 6 1/2d. Paid.

Hornsey's 8 1/2 lb. Shirtings

19s. 6d.

Calvert's 10 lb. Shirtings

25s. 10d.

Taylor's 40s. Yarn

32d.

Price of Common to Low Medium

Tea fixed 11 pence to Shilling.

Y.14,000,000 TUNNEL FOR
SHIMONOSEKI STRAITS

According to Japanese papers, the Imperial Railway Board has decided to tunnel the Shimonoseki Straits in order to improve the railway service between Kyushu and Honshu. The tunnel will measure six and a half miles, the cost of construction being estimated at Y.14,000,000. The line will be operated by electricity.

News Brevities

Eight Chinese Journalists, from Shanghai will sail for Japan Saturday morning on the Omi Maru in response to the invitation extended to the Chinese Press Club by the two noted Japanese newspapermen, Messrs. I. Tokutomi and K. Ishikawa. The trip will last for two weeks and take in all the leading cities on the island. Those who are delegated by the local club are Chang Muh-kung, Chang Cho-ping, Wang Han-chi, Pao Tien-shao, Yu Kuo-ming, Feng Sing-chi, Wu Ya-sung and Shih Teh-shu.

Mr. J. V. A. MacMurray, first

secretary of the American Legation at Peking, has been made Councillor of the American Embassy at Tokio. It is also announced that Mr. Gustave Barrett, formerly American Vice-Consul at Yokoh

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1917

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPS-GATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:

The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar, Hanoi, Peking, Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, London, Lyons, Manila, Singapore, Siam, Soerabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

L. R. BREMNER,
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital Frs. 48,000,000
Reserves Frs. 48,000,000

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok, Hanoi, Saigon, Battambang, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Menzies, Singapore, Djibouti, Noumea, Tientsin, Dondichery, Peking, Tourane, Haiphong, Papoua, Hankou, Pnom-Penh.

Bankers:

In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Pays-Bas; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London office: 2 Bishopsgate
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam

President:

JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:

London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.

Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Tels and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:
Sterling, £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000
Silver 18,500,000
Total \$33,500,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONG KONG

Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Chairman.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Deputy Chairman.

Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton.
F. C. Butcher, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Patterson, Esq.
Chief Manager
Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy, Iloilo, Peking, Bangkok, Johore, Penang, Batavia, Kobe, Rangoon, Bombay, Kuala Lumpur, Saigon, Calcutta, London, S. Francisco, Canton, Lyons, Shanghai, Colombo, Malacca, Singapore, Foochow, Manila, Sourabaya, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, New York, Tsingtau, Hilo, Yokohama.

London Bankers:

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully-paid) 55,000,000
Reserve Fund 28,000,000
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,750,000

Head Office: PETERSBURG.

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St. E.C.

Bankers:

London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay, Harbin, Peking, Changhai, Hongkong, Shanghai, Chefoo, Newchwang, Tientsin, Dairen, Nicolayowsk, Vladivostok, Haikou, O-Amur, Yokohama, Hankow.

81 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.
L. JEZERSKI,
G. CARRERE,
Managers for China, Japan and India.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorized Capital H\$2,000,000
Subscribed and paid up Capital H\$1,371,500
Reserve Fund H\$120,000
Investment reserve fund H\$20,000

Head Office:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:
No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital \$60,000,000
Paid-up Capital:
Chinese Government 10,000,000
Chinese Mercantile 2,312,500
Community 2,312,500
Reserve Fund 1,892,504.85

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifeng, Hankow, Ichang, Shansi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Talyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

3 HANKOW ROAD.
Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum, on Dollar Current Accounts at 1 per cent per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,

Manager.

THE CORPORATION issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND,
Manager.

1a Klukiang Road, Shanghai.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Perrotte.

HEAD OFFICE:

74, Rue St. Lazare, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Saigon and Hongkong.

BANKERS:

In France: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local currency and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local currency.

G. LION,

Manager.
1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited
(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.
Capital Subscribed Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up 36,000,000
Reserve Fund 22,100,000

London Bankers:

Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antungshin, London, Port Arthur, Bombay, Liao-yang, Seattle, Calcutta, Lyons, Singapore, Changchun, Mukden, Sydney, Hankow, Nagasaki, Sianfu, Harbin, Newchwang, Tieling, Honolulu, New York, Tientsin, Kobe, Peking, Tsingtau.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.
9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital \$300,000
Reserve 10,000,000
Deposits (June 30, 1917) \$5,590,000

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a specialty.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted. Current accounts in both tael and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both tael and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN,

General Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus.....U.S. \$6,500,000
Undivided Profits.....U.S. \$1,348,000
U.S. \$7,848,000

Head Office:
55 Wall Street, New York
National City Bank Building.

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Bankers:
Bombay, Hongkong, Peking, Calcutta, Kobe, San Francisco, Canton, London, Santo Domingo, Cebu, Manila, San Pedro de, Colon, Medellin, Macoris, (Cristobal C.Z.), Shanghai, Hankow, Panama, Singapore, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:

Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Santiago de Cuba, Genoa, Santos, Havana, San Paulo, Montevideo, Valparaiso, Petrograd.

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND,
Manager.

1a Klukiang Road, Shanghai.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLAND TRADING SOCIETY.)
Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—Gulden 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000)
Reserve Fund—Gulden 11,595,461 (about £966,388)
Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Bankers:
Bandjermasin, Padang, Soerakarta, Bandong, Palembang, Tebing-Tinggi, Cheribon, Pekalongan, Tegal, Djember, Penang, Telok-Betong, Djokjakarta, Pontianak, Tjilatjap, Hongkong, Rangoon, Weltevreden, Langsa, Semarang, Kota-Radia, Singapore, Makassar, Soerabaya, Medan.

London Bankers:
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in tael and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months at 3½ per annum.
For 6 months at 4½ per annum.
For 12 months at 5½ per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorized Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 690,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England, London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:
Bombay, Howrah, Madras, Calcutta, Karachi, Penang, Colombo, Rangoon, Port Louis, Delhi, Kota Bahru (Mauritius), Galle (Kelantan), Pangloss, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Singapore.

Shanghai Branch.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2½ per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG,
Manager.

7 Nanking Road.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

PAID-UP
Capital: Keping Tels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Soochow Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts. Credit granted on approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO,
Manager.

Y. M. CHIEN,
Sub-Manager.

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
No. 1 Klukiang Road

Capital Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital Yen 18,750,000
Reserve Yen 2,800,000
Deposits Yen 150,000,000

President, Baron K. Sumitomo

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi, Kure, Niigata, Hiroshima, Yamai, Shimomoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Kukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow

London Bankers:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED
New York Bankers:
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASHARA,
Manager.

Tel. No. 2359 (Sumitomo Bank).
Tel. No. 2360 (Comptroller Office).
Tel. No. 4663 (Comptroller Office).

中華銀行

Chung Foo Union Bank

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916

Head Office: Tientsin

Capital \$20,000,000
Paid-up Capital \$1,000,000

Managing Director: SUN TAO SAN

Branches and Agencies:
Tientsin, Chinkiang, Shanghai, Soochow, Peking, Wusieh, Hankow, Hangchow, Nanking, Ningpo, Yangchow, Shaohing, Hsuehchow, Canton, Pengpu, Hongkong, Tsingtau.

Shanghai Branch
441, Ningpo Road

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN,
Manager.

T. D. ZAR,
Sub-manager.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1917

Date and Destination	Per	Chl.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg.
Today							
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Wingsang	11.30	..	..	..	11.00	
Daily, Manchuria & Europe	Sakaki maru	11.30	..	..	..	11.00	
Gowong and Canton	Sanning	10.30	10.30	..	..	10.00	
Weihsaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Kingsing	10.30	..	..	..	10.00	
River Ports	Train & Str.	12.00	..	..	..	11.30	
Tsingtau, Manchuria & Dairen	Sakaki maru	12.00	..	..	..	11.30	
Weihsaiwei	..	15.00	..	..	..	14.30	
Tientsin (Daily except Sunday)	Train	..	11.30	..	..	17.00	
Peking and Tientsin (Every day)	..	..	17.00	..	..	..
Shanghai	..	..	17.00	..	..	..

SHIPPING

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For London or Liverpool via ports.
*For Liverpool.)

KAGA MARU	12,500	
YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500	

FOR HONGKONG

TOKIWA MARU	15,500	Capt. K. Ogura, Nov. 24
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AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

TOKIWA MARU	15,500	Capt. K. Ogura, Dec. 14
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SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE

(Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida, Nov. 24
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Sudzuki, Nov. 27
CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. Y. Yui, Dec. 1
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yasuhara, Dec. 4
HAKUAI MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Takano, Dec. 8

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

(Via Moji.)

KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yagi, Nov. 22
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito, Nov. 29

KOBE TO SEATTLE

KATORI MARU	19,000	
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FOR JAPAN

KASHIMA MARU	19,000	
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AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

AKI MARU	12,500	Nov. 19, 1917
TANGO MARU	14,000	Dec. 18
NIKKO MARU	10,000	Jan. 15, 1918

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to
T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai. Tel. No. 2729.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

000 - Midnight,

1330 - 130 p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Mail 101 B. s.	Mail 3. B. s.	Local 1. B. s.	Miles							Local 1. B. s.	Mail 3. B. s.	Mail 102 B. s.
2008	856	300	0	dep.	Peking	arr.	2204	1900	1089			
2345	1118	686		dep.	Tientsin-Central	dep.	1904	1700	709			
2360	1117	640	84	dep.	Tientsin-Central	arr.	1904	1658	719			
000	1118	686		dep.	Tientsin-East	dep.	1904	1645	709			
1910	580	2310	524	arr.	Mukden	dep.	2204		1049			
Tientsin-Pukow Line												
Local 5. B. s.	Local 3. B. s.			dep.	Tientsin-East	arr.				Local 6. B. s.	Mail 4. B. s.	
715	1130	—	0	dep.	Tientsin-Central	arr.	—	1706	1618			
725	1110	—	2.71	dep.	Tientsin-Central	arr.	—	1655	1609			
745	1200	—		dep.	Tientsin-Central	arr.	—	1651	1547			
1135	1500	—	78	dep.	Yenchow	dep.	—	1338	1221			
1457	1744	—	148	dep.	Tsinanfu	dep.	—	1048	938			
1801	2002	—		arr.	Tsinanfu	dep.	—	806	640			
7.	—	—	220	dep.	Tsinanfu	arr.	—	7.	8.			
930	2001	—	265	dep.	Tsinanfu	arr.	—	601	1543			
1300	038	—	318	arr.	Yenchowfu	dep.	—	349	1311			
1315	018	—		dep.	Yenchowfu	arr.	—	339	1224			
1556	316	—	377	dep.	Linchow	dep.	—	126	1088			
1814	450	—		arr.	Hsuehchow	dep.	—	2338	810			
9.	—	—	420	dep.	Hsuehchow	arr.	—	2359	2097			
630	467	—		arr.	Pengou	dep.	—	1908	1444			
1116	838	—	553	dep.	Pengou	arr.	—	1944	1472			
1204	810	—	600	dep.	Chowchow	dep.	—	1648	953			
1697	1118	—	681	arr.	Pukow	dep.	—	1530	728			
1648	1300	—										
Shanghai-Nanking Line												
Express 16. B. s.	Express 10. B. s.			dep.	Nanking-Ferry	arr.				Express 15. B. s.	Express 16. B. s.	
2200	1460	—	0	dep.	Nanking	arr.		1410				
700	2130	—	193	arr.	Shanghai-North	dep.		1415	680			
								735	2300			
Yenchowfu Tsinanfu Branch Line												
900	1340	2130	5	1230	2010	540	1210	1800	1400	810	1410	2100
1002	1405	2235	5	1245	1818	638	1218	1900	818	718	1308	1918
Linchow-Tschang Branch Line												

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN EAST" Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursdays only 2301 — train runs on Fridays only.

1000 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.
B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at \$5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuehchow or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

Business and Official Notices

Military Display and Sports

To be given by the British and Chinese Co's, S.V.C. at Hong-kew Park (by kind permission of the Shanghai Municipal Council) on Saturday, November 24, 1917, in aid of The British Relief Camp for Chinese Flood Sufferers at Tientsin.

Tickets \$1.00

PROGRAMME

Time
2 p.m. S. V. A. Push Ball on Horse-back
2.15 p.m. Tug-of-War. Inter-Company Chinese Co. Physical Display.
Sack Race.
2.35 p.m. Light Horse. V. C. Race.
2.50 p.m. S.V.A. Driving and Coming into Action.
3.05 p.m. Light Horse. Wrestling on horseback.
3.35 p.m. Light Horse. Balacava Melee.
3.40 p.m. Shanghai Fire Brigade Display.
4 p.m. Grand Attack from Park on redoubt on Rifle Range. Spectators are requested to keep outside the roped area.
Displays will be given by Boy Scouts on the Football Ground during the afternoon.
Bomb-throwing and Exhibition by French Engineer Co. S.V.C.
Side Shows by British Companies. No Collections. No Extras.
Tickets may be purchased at S.V.C. Orderly Room, Town Hall, and from members of British and Chinese Companies, S.V.C.

Chinese Government Railways

JOINT NOTIFICATION

The public is hereby notified that the rules governing the acceptance in proportion of Peking bank notes of the Bank of China and of Bank of Communications for payment of passenger fares and freight existing on the undersigned Government Railways are hereby withdrawn.
Commencing on 16th November, 1917, Peking notes of any of the two above named banks will be accepted for payment of fares and freight by the undersigned government railways when the amount reached one dollar or upwards but fractions of a dollar shall be paid in cash.
Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration.
Peking-Mukden Railway Administration.
Peking-Hankow Railway Administration.
Peking-Sulyuan Railway Administration.
Tientsin, 15th November, 1917.

MRS. ABELES

22a, North Szechuen Road.
begs to notify that, commencing December 1st, she will re-open her boarding house.

Each room with bathroom attached, hot and cold water, and other modern conveniences. Telephone. Moderate rates.

15895

When you think of
China's Richest Province,
Think of Szechuen,
and you will also
think of
WIDLER & CO.,
Chungking, West
China.
Born 1915 - Still Existing

Olympic Theatre LOCAL FILMS

A fourth Exhibition of the LOCAL FILMS will take place upon Wednesday, Nov. 21st, at 9.15 p.m. The entire proceeds will be devoted to The TOMMIES' XMAS FUND of the OVERSEAS CLUB.

Varieties-Orchestra

Booking at Moutrie's

Consolidated Rubber Estates (1914), Limited

Notice is hereby given that Share Certificate No. 1828 for 250 shares Nos. 63741/63990 in the name of Mr. Tsun Yuen Chong, Shanghai, is declared lost, and if same is not forthcoming by November 30th, 1917, it will be considered null and void, and a new certificate will be issued in lieu thereof.

By order of the Directors,
CHINA REALTY CO., LTD.,
Secretaries & General Managers.

15862

The Penang Harbour Board

Applications are invited for a European Costing Clerk for the Dock Department.

Applicants should be competent in costing all materials and labour in connection with a Shipbuilding and Engineering Business.

Applications, stating salary required, should be addressed to the Local Chairman Penang Harbour Board, Penang.

15877

The Eden Dispensary

(Next to Horse Bazaar)

FOR VENEREAL DISEASES ONLY

Hours 10-12; 2-4 Daily.

Consultation free and Confidential.

DR. JAMES YUKING, Supt.

Chrysanthemum Exhibition

On the invitation of the French Municipal Council, the Shanghai Horticultural Society will hold their Annual Chrysanthemum Flower Show in the Verdun Gardens (Avenue Joffre) on Friday, 23rd, and it will remain open on Saturday, the 24th.

ALL PROFITS WILL be given to French War Charities THE SHANGHAI FILMS will be exhibited at the Show on Saturday.

A Band will be in attendance afternoon and evening on both days. Tea and other refreshments can be obtained in the Garden.

Admission Adults \$1.00.

Children 50 cents.

D. McGREGOR,

Hon. Secretary.

15889

Have you tried our

"UPPER CRUST" Rye Whiskey?

—THE WHISKEY—
—OF QUALITY—

Phone 2021

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.
WINE MERCHANTS
78 Szechuen Road

NOTICE

During my temporary absence from Shanghai, Mr. C. G. O. Enklair will be in charge of this office.

JAVA SEA & FIRE INSE. CO.,
and ASSOCIATED COMPANIES.

R. A. Kreulen,

Manager a.i.

15879

Chinese Government Railways

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

Notification No. 267.

Passenger Through Traffic (1913/2)

The public are hereby notified that the line between Tientsin and Pukow has been restored whereof commencing on and from 15th November, 1917, through tickets, Tientsin to Pukow and vice versa, will be issued as usual and mail trains be run daily according to the following TIME TABLES:

DOWN TRAIN

Tientsin-East	dep. 11.30 a.m.
" Central	arr. 11.40 "
" "	dep. 12.00 noon
Tsangchow	arr. 6.35 p.m.
" "	dep. 6.50 "
Techow	arr. 10.40 "
" "	dep. 10.52 "
Tsinanfu	arr. 2.04 a.m.
" "	dep. 2.15 "
Yenchowfu	arr. 6.35 "
" "	dep. 6.50 "
Hsuehowfu	arr. 11.00 "
" "	dep. 11.15 "
Pengpu	arr. 3.22 p.m.
" "	dep. 3.32 "
Pukow	arr. 7.58 "

UP TRAIN

Pukow	dep. 9.00 a.m.
Pengpu	arr. 1.25 p.m.
" "	dep. 1.35 "
Hsuehowfu	arr. 5.14 "
" "	dep. 5.25 "
Yenchowfu	arr. 9.30 "
" "	dep. 9.45 "
Tsinanfu	arr. 2.05 a.m.
" "	dep. 2.20 "
Techow	arr. 5.30 "
" "	dep. 5.45 "
Tsangchow	arr. 9.36 "
" "	dep. 9.50 "
Tientsin-Central	arr. 4.28 p.m.
" "	dep. 4.55 "
Tientsin-East	arr. 5.05 "

By Order,

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, November 13, 1917.

15880

METALS AND HARDWARE

Consultants to Government, Municipalities, Railways, Transport, etc.

SATISFIED CUSTOMERS

ARE NEVER SATISFIED

THEY ALWAYS RETURN TO

GRIFFITHS' STORES

FOR MORE OF CLUFF'S

DELICIOUS

"BLUE RIBBON"

TINNED FRUITS

TELEPHONE WEST 641 FOR A TRIAL ORDER

TYPEWRITERS

(Fully Guaranteed)



Underwoods
Remingtons
Royals
Olivers
L. C. Smiths

\$90
to \$150

Selected Machines for Schools \$70 to \$90

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

Tel. 4778 4 Canton Rd., Shanghai Tel. 4778

WEST 1211 "THE MOTOR HOUSE" FOR MOTOR TROUBLES

H. S. HONIGSBERG & CO., INC.

It Is The Greatest "Bargain"

ever offered to the public. Outfitting and drapery goods at prices absolutely below cost. We are quitting positively.

Time of sale limited

CANTOROVITCH "QUITS"

103 Broadway, Shanghai.

Schaefer Beer

LIGHT AND DARK

The choicest product of the oldest lager beer brewery in the United States.

HIGH-CLASS PROVISIONS

Constant arrivals of the best American and English Provisions, Wines and Spirits.

Try it once and you will buy it always!

C. EDDIE & CO.

1182-33 Broadway, Tel. N. 639.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Having been appointed Administrator for the estate of Miss Mattie Founds, deceased, I ask that all claims against the estate be presented to me for settlement. Please address me at Nantunghow, Ku.

FRANK GARRETT.

15893

CARPETS OF QUALITY

HWA YENG'S Factory—large, airy, modern—invites your inspection of their Prime Quality Tientsin Carpets. Made from the finest, fadeless, camel wool, procurable only in the carpet district of Tientsin, these carpets are beautifully designed, either in foreign or Chinese patterns, and the finish is perfect.

You Will Need Carpets In Your Home This Winter

Try HWA YENG'S—They beautify your home, bring out expressions of admiration from your guests, and the cost is exceedingly cheap.

Prices according to quality from \$7.50 upward.

HWA YENG CARPET FACTORY,

127 Peking Road.

You can't miss our factory: it's right on the road.

The Banque Industrielle de Chine

invites subscriptions to the

RENTE PERPETUELLE

FRENCH 4% GOVERNMENT

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Free of all taxes

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Subscriptions will close here on

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No charges whatever for wiring the subscriptions.

Facilities granted and best exchange.

G. LION,

Manager.

15799

Prof. I. E. Seto

EXPERT MASSEUR

15 Years' Experience in U.S.A.

Electric and Steam Vapor and TURKISH BATHS, specialty for Rheumatism and Nervousness. 25 North Szechuen Road (opposite Quinsan Road).

15338

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nien-yun, c/o 1 Museum Road, or P.D. 150 Haining Road opposite West End Lane.

15847 N.21.

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms front and back, with bathrooms and verandah, to let. Nice flat to let, suitable for family or two bachelors. Good table.

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

Phone 1948

In No. 8 a large room with attached, suitable for small family, or two bachelors, also a small cosy room. Every comfort and a good table.

Oriental House

31 Boone Road

Large room with bath attached, also a large attic, hot water, facing garden, moderate prices. Table under the personal supervision of the American proprietress.

Phone North 1182 15268

TO RENT: A three or four-room flat, furnished or unfurnished. All modern conveniences. Centrally located. Apply to Box 388, THE CHINA PRESS.

15858 N.20

TO LET: Two pleasant rooms with bath, lift and phone. Board. Prices moderate. Apply 103 Szechuen Road.

15891 N.20

TO LET: One large room, with verandah and bathroom. Please apply 45 Bubbling Well Road.

15800

TO LET: On Range Road, furnished flat, comprising two large furnished rooms, enclosed verandah, separate kitchen and bathroom. Apply to Box 386, THE CHINA PRESS.

15854

TO LET: One furnished room, lights, taxes, water included, for \$15.00. Apply No. 30 Muirhead Road.

15868 N.25

EDUCATIONAL

UNIVERSITY GRADUATE

Chinese, wishes to teach foreigners popular Chinese dialects, through English, at either house. Considerable experience; good references. Rapid improvement guaranteed. Reasonable terms. Apply to Box 400, THE CHINA PRESS.

15887 N.21

OFFICES TO LET

CORNER Museum and Hongkong Roads, suites of rooms suitable for offices, and godown adjoining on first and ground floors of No. 17 Museum Road, to let from January 1st. Complete with strong room, commodore office, etc. Apply at THE CHINA PRESS Office or 10 Yangtzepoo Road.

15871 N.24

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE: One first-class sporting dog, 2½ years old, German pointer, absolutely sure in the field, knowing everything. Apply to Box 404, THE CHINA PRESS.

15900 N.21

FOR SALE: Desirable property on Avenue Joffre, consisting of Mow 2.115. of land and 2 semi-detached residences thereon. In good repair and recently renovated. Annual return Tls. 1,680. Price Tls. 19,000. British Title Deed. Splendid opportunity for realty investment. Apply to Box 280, THE CHINA PRESS.

15894

FOR SALE: A first-class and practically new 12-bore hammerless gun, with case and cleaning-rod, by James and Reynolds, London. Please apply to Box 383, THE CHINA PRESS.

15847 N.21

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED: Competent and experienced white stenographer, allied nationality. Apply to Box 405, THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED, stenographer, typist and calculating clerk. Must be rapid, accurate and efficient. Good salary. Excellent opportunity for ambitious young man to learn business of old established American firm. Apply to Box 401, THE CHINA PRESS.

15890 N.25

FOREIGN SALESMAN wanted to handle Chinese trade; one who understand metals, chemicals, woolens, paper sundries, etc., both British and American goods. Must furnish reference as to ability and integrity. Apply to Box 403, THE CHINA PRESS.

15894 N.20

WANTED: Chinese bookkeeper with banking experience. Apply, stating salary required, to Box 394, THE CHINA PRESS.

15875 N.20

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET: Detached house, 176 Bubbling Well Road. Apply to William Katz and Co., 1a Jinkee Road.

15872 N.20

TO LET: No. 59 Yu Yuen Road, newly constructed, detached residence. Hot and cold water, tennis lawn, garage. Tls. 115 per month. Apply to the China Realty Co., Ltd., 39 Nanking Road.

15785

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WANTED BY BACHELOR, furnished or unfurnished room, with bathroom attached, preferably in a private French family. Apply to Box 397, THE CHINA PRESS.

15875 N.25

OFFICES, ETC., WANTED

WANTED: 3 or 4 rooms for offices, Central location; also godown, Eastern district. Apply to Box 393, THE CHINA PRESS.

15869 N.20

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED by office assistant, with knowledge of accounts, shorthand and typewriting and filing work after 5 o'clock. Apply to Box 395, THE CHINA PRESS.

15875 N.20

RING UP 3809

for a comfortable 5-passenger car

PER HOUR \$4.00 PER HOUR

CENTRAL GARAGE CO.,

2a Jinkee Road.

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 11